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Nixon Backs Agnew's Refusal to Resign, Calls Charges 'Serious and Not Frivolous'

East German Shift To 'Troika' Regime

By John M. Goshko
BONN, Oct. 3 (UPI)—East Germany realigned its leadership today by electing Premier Willi Stoph as chairman of the Council of State and promoting Horst Sindermann, formerly one of Mr. Stoph's rivals, to the premier's post.



Willi Stoph

He Expects Trip Decision In Months

Nixon Also Reports Travel by Kissinger

From Wire Dispatches
WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—President Nixon said today that he will make a decision on his trip to Europe "in the next three or four months—it can be sooner but not much later."



President Nixon speaking to newsmen at White House.

Supports Petersen, Urges Fair Press

By Lou Cannon

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (UPI)—President Nixon said today that he regarded Vice-President Agnew's decision not to resign as "serious and not frivolous."

While insisting at a press conference that he "respected" Mr. Agnew's intention not to quit, Mr. Nixon declined to endorse the Vice-President's criticism of Assistant Attorney General Henry E. Petersen. Mr. Agnew charged in Los Angeles Saturday that Mr. Petersen was a source of "malicious and outrageous" news leaks that had prejudiced his chances of receiving a fair trial on allegations that he violated felony, bribery, conspiracy and extortion statutes when he was governor of Maryland.

The judge handling the grand jury in Baltimore that is investigating the charge against Mr. Agnew warned the jurors today not to be influenced by the news media which, he said, "frequently overlook the rights of others."

The Vice-President said that the Justice Department was trying to get him as "a trophy" so Agnew feels he must "take his case to the country," Page 3.

that Mr. Petersen could recover a reputation damaged in the investigation of the Watergate case, Mr. Nixon said that he would have removed Mr. Petersen if there was "clear evidence that he had been guilty of an indiscretion." The President went on to say that Attorney General Elliot L. Richardson had assured him that an investigation within the Justice Department had determined that Mr. Petersen had not been responsible for the news leaks.

The first reactions from Mr. Agnew's camp to the President's news conference were mixed. On the one hand, the aides of Mr. Agnew appreciated the presidential defense of the Vice-President's decision not to resign. On the other, they regarded the President's comments about Mr. Petersen as inadequate.

"I suppose you wouldn't want your President to feel otherwise about a man in such a position as Petersen," said J. Marsh Thomson, the Vice-President's press secretary. "But to say simply that Petersen himself is not the source of the news leaks doesn't quite fill the bill—it hardly solves the problem."

As for Mr. Nixon's remarks about the charges being "serious and not frivolous," Mr. Thomson said that this is totally consistent with what the Vice-President himself has said about them.

The President praised Mr. Agnew for "distinguished service as Vice-President" and urged that he not be "tried and convicted in the press and on television by leaks and innuendo and the rest." But as he has on other occasions, Mr. Nixon drew a distinction between Mr. Agnew's service as Vice-President and as governor.

"The charges that have been made against him do not relate in any way to his activities as Vice-President," Mr. Nixon said. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Wilson Rules Out Any Alliance Of Laborites With Liberals

BLACKPOOL, England, Oct. 3 (UPI)—In emphatic terms, opposition leader Harold Wilson today ruled out an electoral alliance or understanding of any kind with Britain's resurgent Liberal party or any other political group.

"Iv roars of applause at the Labor party's 73rd annual conference in this north of England resort, he heaped scorn on the Liberal voting record and gave this pledge:

"As long as I am leader of this party there will be no electoral pact, no political alliance, no understanding, no deal, no arrangement, no fix. Neither will there be any secret deal or secret discussions."

Forward Boldly
"Whatever the result of the election expected next year or early in 1975, Labor will go forward boldly on its own policy."

"If Labor finds it impossible to carry out its program in Parliament," he said, it will take the issue back to the electorate for a final decision.

Fishing Inside 50-Mile Limit

LONDON, Oct. 3 (UPI)—Britain's warships steamed out of the disputed waters off Iceland today in a move aimed at opening new negotiations in the so-called cod war.

A Defense Ministry spokesman said the three frigates, two tugboats and a support ship were withdrawn from the 50-mile zone by 4 p.m. (1500 GMT), as proposed by Prime Minister Edward Heath yesterday. There were no incidents during the withdrawal, the spokesman said.

In Reykjavik, Iceland, the Icelandic Coast Guard confirmed the departure of the warships, and said that two groups of British trawlers remained within the 50-mile limit and continued fishing.

Tugboats had been in the zone since January, and frigates were sent later, to protect the British trawlers fishing for cod. Fishing limits from 12 to 50 miles on Sept. 1, 1972.

An Assumption
The British withdrawal was ordered on the assumption that Icelandic gunboats would not harass the trawlers left behind at the fishing grounds, a government spokesman said.

House Unit Votes Trade Bill, 20-5

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (Reuters)—The House Ways and Means Committee approved the Nixon administration's trade bill, 20-5, today and sent it to the House for action expected this month.

One last problem with the bill was worked out in the committee meeting today. The panel agreed to a compromise proposal to give President Nixon authority to take restrictive actions against countries placing unfair trade barriers against U.S. goods.

On Closing Transit Facility

Nixon in Plea to Kreisky To Reconsider His Decision

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (Reuters)—President Nixon said today he hoped Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky would reconsider his decision to close a transit facility used in Austria by Russian Jews emigrating to Israel.

Mr. Nixon, speaking at a press conference, said he hoped the Austrian chancellor would reconsider this decision for humanitarian and geo-political reasons of the highest order.

The President added that, in expressing his views, he was not going to try to dictate to Chancellor Kreisky.

The President—who referred to Mr. Kreisky as "prime minister"—said that Austria, which he visited last year on his way to the Moscow summit, was in a very difficult position because it was a small country and weak militarily.

Everyone knew, Mr. Nixon said, that Mr. Kreisky—who is of Jewish extraction—was not anti-Semitic. He praised Austria for its humanitarian role in world affairs, saying he recalled that at the time of the Hungarian uprising in 1956 it received thousands of refugees.

That was the Austrian principle and custom, Mr. Nixon said, and he hoped that the chancellor would reconsider his decision to close the facility which, in the past, had processed thousands of Russian Jews on their way to Israel.

The President said the fundamental reason to keep the facility open was that "We simply cannot have governments, small or large, give in to international blackmail by terrorist groups."

Another reason Mr. Nixon gave was the concern he felt for the emigrants, who must have a place to go.

Kreisky Firm on Closing It

UN Says It Has No Authority To Run Jews' Transit Camp

VIENNA, Oct. 3.—Chancellor Bruno Kreisky said today he personally proposed closing Schoenau Castle Jewish transit camp after two Arab guerrillas threatened to kill four hostages at Vienna Airport last weekend.

"It was my initiative within the government," Mr. Kreisky said. "I had thought of closing the camp weeks ago."

The decision was taken "because people there are in extreme danger," he said.

"I will not cancel my government's decision, no matter what demands it, from the President of the United States on down."

Mr. Kreisky told a delegation of Jews tonight, "I'd rather resign than go back on my government's decision."

Mr. Kreisky made the comment moments after news reached Vienna that President Nixon had told a Washington news conference that he hoped Mr. Kreisky would reconsider his decision.

Alternative Rejected
An alternative suggested by Mr. Kreisky has been rejected, a spokesman for UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said today in Vienna.

Austria had asked the UN high commissioner for refugees, whose headquarters are in Geneva, to administer the operations at Schoenau Castle, now leased to the Jewish Agency as a transit station for Jews emigrating from Russia to Israel.

The spokesman said Mr. Waldheim, himself an Austrian, had held repeated consultations with Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, the UN high commissioner for refugees, and decided the UN refugee division had no authority to administer the Schoenau operation.

The spokesman said the transient Jews were not considered refugees.

At the United Nations, Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban said today Austria's decision to close Schoenau had a "terrifying meaning."

"What is the future of a world in which two pirates and criminals are allowed to operate?" he asked.

When asked if he had heard (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3),

Shultz Asserts in Moscow

'73 U.S.-Soviet Trade May Reach \$1.5 Billion

By Hedrick Smith
MOSCOW, Oct. 3 (UPI)—U.S. Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz said today that U.S. American trade could reach about \$1.5 billion this year, probably enough to make the United States Moscow's largest Western trading partner for the first time.

But Mr. Shultz gave indications that the Soviet leadership had offered no new gestures on the emigration issue. The U.S. Congress is not disposed toward granting Moscow favorable tariff treatment, as the Nixon administration wants, without some sign that the Soviet Union is ending its restrictions on the emigration of Soviet Jews and others.

The Treasury secretary, who was winding up three days of meetings with Soviet leaders, reported some progress in persuading Soviet authorities to provide more information affecting deals with American firms, but he left the impression that Washington still wants more basic information while it considers the multibillion-dollar credits sought by Moscow for enormous, long-term natural gas projects in Siberia.

Mr. Shultz made his comments at a news conference shortly after Secretary of Commerce Frederick B. Dent formally opened a large new commercial office of the U.S. Embassy, on the first floor of a modern office building near the embassy on the Avenue Ring Road.

As he snipped the ribbon to open the new office, Mr. Dent said it symbolized "removal of barriers to trade on which we are all working and are so dedicated," an allusion to the administration's pledge to end high discriminatory tariffs on Soviet imports into the United States.

But Mr. Shultz later offered little hope for breaking the deadlock in Congress, where the House Ways and Means Committee recently voted to block tariff concessions unless Moscow permits completely free emigration for Jews and others.

The Treasury secretary said he had explained the sentiment in Congress on the emigration issue to Communist party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev and Premier Alexei N. Kosygin, although he had not brought up the hard-core list of Jewish applicants originally given to Soviet officials last spring by Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger. Recently, some of those have received visas but the large majority remain here.

When asked if he had heard (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3),

Bars Foreign Intervention

Chile Junta Court-Martials Red Party Chief for Treason

SANTIAGO, Oct. 3.—Luis Corvalan, secretary-general of the outlawed Chilean Communist party, is being tried by a military tribunal for treason and subversion, Chile's military government announced today.

Under the military penal code, he could be executed by firing squad if convicted.

Mr. Corvalan, 51, also faces charges of illegal possession of arms and embezzlement from state enterprises.

The Communist party was a pillar of the coalition government headed by President Salvador Allende, who died during the military coup last month.

In Britain, Labor opposition leader Harold Wilson today pressed for urgent British intervention to save Mr. Corvalan's life.

Mr. Wilson, in Blackpool to attend the Labor party's annual conference, telephoned the office of Prime Minister Edward Heath

to request immediate action. He said he had received reports that Mr. Corvalan would be executed today.

The United Nations announced today that Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim and the president of the General Assembly, Ecuadorian Ambassador Leopoldo Benites, had issued appeals on Mr. Corvalan's behalf.

The appeal followed a showing and shouting match at the General Assembly after the Soviet ambassador asked that the appeal be made and the Chilean ambassador violently objected to it.

In Santiago, however, a spokesman for the military junta said today that Chile would not permit any foreign governments to interfere in behalf of Mr. Corvalan.

Junta press spokesman Federico Willoughby said Mr. Corvalan's court-martial was purely an internal Chilean affair.

In Washington, meanwhile, Rep. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Austria	13.5	Lebanon	10.5
Belgium	14.8	Luxembourg	1.8
Denmark	2.3	Malta	1.8
France	1.3	Netherlands	1.8
Germany	1.3	Norway	2.5
Greece	1.3	Portugal	1.8
Great Britain	1.3	Spain	1.8
Ireland	1.3	Sweden	1.8
Italy	1.3	Switzerland	1.8
Japan	1.3	Turkey	1.8
South Korea	1.3	U.S. Military (Eur.)	1.8
U.S. (Eur.)	1.3	Yugoslavia	1.8

Denies Split, But Is Unclear on Détente

Scheel Speech Leaves Bonn Policy Vague

BONN, Oct. 3 (WP).—The controversy about Chancellor Willy Brandt's détente policy toward Eastern Europe continued today, with Foreign Minister Walter Scheel taking his turn at trying to explain away an apparent split within Mr. Brandt's coalition government.

Mr. Scheel is leader of the Free Democrats, the coalition partner of Mr. Brandt's Social Democratic party.

In a lengthy parliamentary address, he repeated the contention made by Mr. Brandt yesterday that there was no disagreement between the two parties over how to deal with the Communist bloc.

Prompting his speech was the controversy started last week after Herbert Wehner, parliament-

ry leader of the Social Democrats, gave an interview in Moscow. In it, Mr. Wehner disagreed sharply and publicly with a policy decision that was known to have been urged on Mr. Brandt by Mr. Scheel.

At issue was the government's decision to delay further moves toward improved relations with Eastern Europe until the Communist regimes recognize Bonn's right to represent the consular interests of West Berlin government and business institutions.

As a result, Mr. Brandt indefinitely postponed a visit to Prague for the signing of the long-awaited West German-Czechoslovak treaty of reconciliation, and moves to normalize Bonn's relations with Hungary

and Bulgaria have also been stalled.

In his interview, Mr. Wehner criticized Bonn's tactics as an overly "hard-line" approach. Since then, the opposition Christian Democrats have had the government on the defensive by charging that Mr. Wehner's remarks had laid bare a deep split within the government.

This was denied by Mr. Scheel, who declared that his party and the Social Democrats are in full agreement on the need both to better Bonn's ties with West Berlin and to advance Mr. Brandt's pursuit of better relations with the Communist bloc.

But, when he came to the crux of the alleged dispute—namely what tactics the government plans to use in achieving these goals—Mr. Scheel followed the lead set by Mr. Brandt yesterday and resorted to language that could be interpreted in a number of ways.

At no point did he spell out whether Bonn will continue to insist on recognition of its claim to represent West Berlin institutions. West Germany has asserted this right under the 1971 four-power Berlin agreement, but the Communist countries have so far refused to go beyond the exact wording of the agreement which gives Bonn consular rights over West Berlin residents.

Instead, Mr. Scheel talked all around the point, saying that the dispute involved "not a question of status but a question of practical reason." Assuring the parliament that his talks with Communist foreign ministers at the United Nations in New York had left him hopeful of "practical compromises," he warned that further controversy of the sort now in Bonn could only make the situation worse.

Mr. Scheel also characterized the Czechoslovak treaty as "ripe for signing" and promised to renew the negotiations with Prague "with intensity." But he gave no indication of whether he had reversed his previous tough position on the Berlin consular question.

He also said that Bonn was jeopardizing Mr. Brandt's Ostpolitik with this stance.

Clear Warning

"We give a very clear warning to those businessmen who abandoned the country two or three years ago: If you come back, do not try to lower the standard in this time by your workers."

But he also warned workers that they must accept more discipline and had harsh words for left-wingers among them.

The junta also announced today that it would import 15 U.S. films this week, "putting an end to the black night of Marxist cinema."

The armed forces network gave broad publicity to the importation of the American films as "a return to normality."

Austerity Measures

"It's easier to bring movies and beef into the country than to increase the wheat production," an economist said, stressing the need for immediate steps to counteract the inevitable austerity measures.

The junta is faced with overwhelming economic problems and has begun to take drastic measures, which make sense economically but will hurt a good many people.

The government has declared new rates for the dollar—which will mean that prices for food and fuel imports, or 40 percent of last year's total imports, will increase by more than 1,000 percent. Other imports will more than double in price.

A Plea From Paris

PARIS, Oct. 3 (UPI).—Among appeals sent to Mr. Wehner to intervene on behalf of Mr. Corvalán was a telegram from a group of personalities here.

The telegram read: "United today in Paris, we urge you to intervene to prevent the Chilean military junta from assassinating Luis Corvalán, as well as the other imprisoned authorities and democratic militants."

The cable was signed by: Yves Montand, Simone Signoret, Régis Debray, Chris Marker, François Perrier, Jorge Semprun, James Baldwin and Constantin Costa-Gavras.

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IN VIENNA—A Jewish boy and his grandmother, emigrants from the Soviet Union, in a railway station in Vienna yesterday, awaiting a bus to take them to the camp. They were in a group that arrived despite the impending closure of the camp.

Kreisky Is Firm on Pledge to Close Center

UN Rejects Bid on Jews' Transit Camp

(Continued from Page 1)

nals can bring a proud nation to acceptance of their terms?" he asked. "What are the implications of transactions and engagements between civilized governments and violent extremists?"

At The Hague, the Netherlands today denied it offered to replace Austria as a transit stop for Israeli-bound Soviet Jews.

"We just do not know who brought the idea into the world that Holland made an offer," a spokesman for Foreign Minister Max van der Stoep said. "It must have been a misinterpretation of what was said by the Dutch or Mrs. Meir."

Israeli Premier Golda Meir, on arrival in Tel Aviv last night, said she spoke at yesterday's Council of Europe meeting in Strasbourg with Dutch officials about the possibility of the Netherlands replacing Austria.

Before returning home from Strasbourg yesterday, Mrs. Meir went to Vienna and held talks with Mr. Kreisky.

The Dutch Foreign Ministry spokesman said: "We have definite information that Mrs. Meir nowhere flatly said that Israel ever received a Dutch offer."

In Jerusalem, the Israeli government called on the Austrian government to continue to give "free and unlimited passage" to Soviet Jews emigrating to Israel.

A government statement said Austria's decision to close the transit center "constitutes a serious impairment of the foundation of morality and international law and is liable to encourage additional acts of violence."

Mr. Kreisky pledged to close the camp as part of a deal with the Arab guerrillas, who released three Soviet Jews and an Austrian hostage they had held for 15 hours. The guerrillas were then allowed to fly to Libya.

Meanwhile, Schoenau transit camp continued to process emigrants to Israel today as Austrian officials pondered "technical problems" involved in the decision to close the institution.

There was no official word on the closing date, but informed sources said the Austrian government is unlikely to implement the decision until at least temporary alternative arrangements have been made for the emigrants.

About 100 Soviet Jews arrived today for their temporary stay at Schoenau.

Protest in New York

NEW YORK, Oct. 3 (UPI).—Fifteen youths from the Jewish Defense League forcibly entered the Austrian Consulate yesterday, then left peacefully after a two-hour sit-in. No one was arrested or injured.

The youths said they were protesting the planned closing of the transit camp.

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO, Oct. 3 (NYT).—The Arab commando raid that impelled the Austrian government to announce a suspension of special transit arrangements for groups of Soviet Jews going to Israel has won the official approval of the Egyptian government.

Egypt had previously voiced disapproval of such commando attacks as airline hijackings, for instance. But in this case the issue of emigration to Israel from the Soviet Union is involved, and so Cairo is making a basic distinction between the kidnapping of four hostages from a Moscow-to-Vienna train last Friday and all previous commando attacks in foreign countries.

The Egyptian press, after initial silence, is now hailing the commando operation and praising Chancellor Bruno Kreisky of Austria for deciding to close the special transit facilities in exchange for the lives of the four hostages.

Egypt's President Anwar Sadat sent a personal envoy, Minister of Tourism Ismail Fahmy, to Vienna today with a message of thanks to the Austrian leader.

For many Arabs the issue of immigration to Israel is linked with the question of secure borders and with Israel's refusal to withdraw to the lines that prevailed before the 1967 war.

"If they want to turn Tel Aviv into a Manhattan of skyscrapers to accommodate their new immigrants, that's their business," an Egyptian lawyer said, "but since they are setting up Israeli settlements in occupied Egyptian and Jordanian territory, their immigration has become our problem." Many Arabs regard Israel's refusal to withdraw to the 1967 lines as proof that Israel is an "expansionist state."

Goat Herd Threat

BEIRUT, Oct. 3 (AP).—The Palestinian guerrilla group which staged the train attack in Austria last week claimed today it has a "highly equipped network" of underground cells ready to strike anywhere in Europe.

An unidentified leader of the "Eagles of the Palestine Revolution" was also quoted by the Beirut magazine As Sayyid as claiming that the train attack was the first "computerized" operation staged by Palestinian guerrillas.

He said the guerrillas were all highly educated, "combining political knowledge with technical know-how. And I won't be divulging a secret in disclosing that a computer has been used to plan the Vienna operation."

As Sayyid said it withheld the name of the guerrilla leader at his own request. It did not say where the interview took place but quoted him as denying that his group has its headquarters in Lebanon.

They are William Christian, 28, and John Wesley Griffin, 28, both suspects in the killings in Washington last winter. The two were also sought for the armed robbery of a Philadelphia bank in August.

Health Agency Formed in U.S.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 3 (AP).—The formation of a federal agency to fight mental illness, drug abuse and alcoholism was announced yesterday by Casper W. Weinberger, the secretary of health, education and welfare.

Mr. Weinberger also named Dr. Roger O. Eggeberg, former dean of the school of medicine at the University of Southern California, to head the agency, which will be called the Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration.

The agency will be separate from the National Institutes of Health, which has performed many of the functions planned for the new organization, he said.

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مكتبة النخيل

Calls Charges 'Serious, Not Fritolous'

Nixon Backs Agnew Decision Not to Quit Office If Indicted

(Continued from Page 1)

Vice-President of the United States, Mr. Nixon said.

The President drew a distinction between the vice-presidency and members of the White House staff on the propriety of remaining in office pending a trial. Mr. Nixon has said that any cabinet member or staff member would be suspended if indicted.

However, the Vice-President, like the President, is elected by all the people, Mr. Nixon said. "He holds that office in his own right and the decision as to whether he should resign or not is for him to make. He has indicated that he will not resign if indicted, and, therefore, that decision on his part should be respected."

Mr. Nixon urged all Americans to give Mr. Agnew "that presumption of innocence, as I certainly do." He said he had never asked Mr. Agnew's resignation, did not have a contingency list for a vice-presidential replacement and had been assured by Mr. Agnew of his innocence in three private meetings.

But the President did not attempt to minimize the charges. Responding to a question about whether there was substance to Mr. Agnew's charge "that it is a frivolous investigation," Mr. Nixon said:

"As far as the charges are concerned, they are serious and not frivolous. The Vice-President's complaint, as you know, is that the leaks that have come out on this particular matter have convicted him in advance and it is that particular point that concerns him and concerns me as well."

The Baltimore grand jury investigating Mr. Agnew was warned by a judge today to disregard news stories involving the inquiry because they "frequently are wholly or partially inaccurate."

U.S. District Court Judge Walter E. Hoffman, specially assigned to handle the probe, summoned the jury for an extraordinary public hearing after meeting for an hour and a half with Justice Department.

He lectured jurors for 15 minutes on their responsibilities in investigating crimes against the United States no matter who is involved, cautioned them to keep their work secret even after it was completed, and directed them to disregard personal political views in the interest of justice.

Mr. Hoffman, a Virginia judge brought into the case after all nine federal judges in Maryland disqualified themselves because of friendship with Mr. Agnew, said news reports "are integral and necessary parts of our lives" who sometimes strayed from the truth.

Mr. Agnew has denounced news leaks about the investigation, blaming Justice Department sources, and has labeled "damned lies" published allegations that he conspired to extort bribes from contractors, sometimes in the guise of political campaign contributions.

Reporters Phoned

A lawyer for Mr. Agnew called reporters for at least two news organizations yesterday and asked them to identify the sources of news accounts about the investigation.

The calls were made by Jay H. Topkis, a New York lawyer, to Fred Graham, a Washington correspondent for the CBS television network, and Richard Cohen, a reporter for The Washington Post. Mr. Topkis was also believed to have called Ben A. Franklin of The New York Times, although Times executives refused to confirm this.

Mr. Graham and Mr. Cohen both said they refused to identify news sources for Mr. Topkis. Judge Hoffman took judicial note of leaked news stories and truth.

Secreti Tells Of 'Tricks'

(Continued from Page 1)

misericordia in pursuing the story of his political sabotage.

He said he lived agents to dismember the Democratic campaigns in Florida, California, New Hampshire, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Washington, D.C. and elsewhere.

He said he personally visited 12 states during the Democratic primaries, but employed tricksters in only about half a dozen.

Secreti, a 32-year-old California lawyer, has pleaded guilty to three federal misdemeanor counts arising from his Florida operations.

He said he was recruited for his work by Mr. Chapin and Gordon Strachan, who was a political assistant to former White House chief of staff H. R. Haldeman.

Secreti denied responsibility for some things. He said he did not write, and did not know who wrote, the celebrated "Canuck" letter in which Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, D., Maine, was accused of slurring the French-Canadian minority in New Hampshire.

He also denied a report that he ran a "spy school," and another that he had been prepared for a grand jury appearance with copies of FBI reports.

Secreti said the source of those reports was a former college associate, whom he identified as Larry Young. Secreti said he believes Mr. Young is a liberal Democrat who was playing politics with the information he gave to newsmen.

2 Hunted in Murder Of U.S. Muslims Held

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 3 (UPI).—Two fugitives sought in the murder of seven Black Muslims in Washington were arrested without incident in an apartment here yesterday, an FBI spokesman said.

They are William Christian, 28, and John Wesley Griffin, 28, both suspects in the killings in Washington last winter. The two were also sought for the armed robbery of a Philadelphia bank in August.

One Witness Remains

The only witness known to have heard today's jury also meet tomorrow—was William Muth, a 63-year-old farmer for Mr. Agnew and a former timore city councilman. Muth declined to answer questions a week ago when he appeared before the grand jury the first day of the probe.

"No questions I answer," Mr. Muth told the grand jury. "I am a witness, I am not a defendant."

Mr. Muth was granted immunity from prosecution ordered to testify or go to jail for contempt. "I don't" anything about the whole Mr. Muth said.

Mr. Agnew's lawyers moved to halt the grand investigation on grounds of unconstitutionality to force Vice-President or to try any criminal court.

Nixon Expects Trip Decision In Few Months

(Continued from Page 1)

Alliance, one for the European Economic Community and a more general declaration which the Japanese might be willing to adhere to.

Despite pressing domestic issues, the President said, essential that we breathe life and new purpose into the American A

united and into the free community, which include pan."

No Support

On the domestic front Nixon said in response to a question that he was neither supporting nor opposing any presidential election to the Vice-President or to try any criminal court.

He said experience shows some seemingly strong candidates cannot hit big-league pitch.

WEATHER

ALABAMA... 18-25 Cloudy

ALASKA... 15-20 Fair

ARIZONA... 24-32 Fair

ARKANSAS... 24-32 Fair

ATHENS... 24-32 Fair

BALTIMORE... 24-32 Fair

BELGRADE... 18-25 Cloudy

BERLIN... 18-25 Cloudy

BIRMINGHAM... 24-32 Fair

BUDAPEST... 18-25 Cloudy

CAIRO... 24-32 Fair

CHICAGO... 24-32 Fair

COPENHAGEN... 18-25 Cloudy

COSTA DEL SOL... 24-32 Fair

DUBLIN... 18-25 Cloudy

EDINBURGH... 18-25 Cloudy

FRANKFURT... 18-25 Cloudy

GENEVA... 18-25 Cloudy

HAMBURG... 18-25 Cloudy

LAS PALMAS... 24-32 Fair

LONDON... 18-25 Cloudy

LUXEMBOURG... 18-25 Cloudy

MADRID... 18-25 Cloudy

MILAN... 24-32 Fair

MOSCOW... 18-25 Cloudy

MUNICH... 18-25 Cloudy

NEW YORK... 24-32 Fair

NICE... 24-32 Fair

PARIS... 18-25 Cloudy

PRAGUE... 18-25 Cloudy

RIO DE JANEIRO... 24-32 Fair

ROME... 18-25 Cloudy

ST. LOUIS... 24-32 Fair

TELE AVIV... 24-32 Fair

VENICE... 18-25 Cloudy

VIENNA... 18-25 Cloudy

WASHINGTON... 24-32 Fair

ZURICH... 18-25 Cloudy

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. C at 11:00 AM, others at 12:00 PM)

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Organized Crime Figures

Laws in Wiretap Permits
Court U.S. Cases Against 1,400

By William Chapman

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (WP).—Federal government prosecutors have filed more than 1,400 cases against defendants in organized crime cases—many of them in jeopardy because of alleged wiretap errors in obtaining wiretaps on suspected criminals.

The 1968 law specified which officials could authorize wiretaps because of fears that the new power might be misused. Critics argued at the time that the power might be used promiscuously if too many government officials were authorized to wield it.

The Justice Department now contends, in briefs filed in the Giordano case, that the law was not intended to restrict the power to request wiretaps to the attorney general but merely to concentrate the power in his office.

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The government briefs acknowledge that Mr. Mitchell did not put his authority for Mr. Lindenbaum in writing, but merely instructed him verbally that he could sign the wiretap papers when Mr. Mitchell was away from Washington.

Mr. Lindenbaum would always tell Mr. Mitchell of the wiretap applications approved in his absence so that he could withdraw them if he considered them in error, the legal briefs observe. Sources said that Mr. Mitchell never withdrew any.

In the second batch of cases, the legal briefs involved sending memoranda to U.S. attorneys around the country.

After Mr. Mitchell or Mr. Lindenbaum had approved a wiretap application, Mr. Wilson was supposed to forward the authorization to the U.S. attorney who had sought it. Mr. Wilson was then in charge of the department's criminal division and Mr. Shapiro and Mr. Petersen were his two top assistants.

The government's briefs say that in 159 cases Mr. Shapiro or Mr. Petersen signed Mr. Wilson's name to the form letters used to inform the several U.S. attorneys in the field.

The Justice Department contends that this involves mere "notification" and does not have anything to do with the power of higher officials to authorize the wiretap requests.

Defendants have argued, however, that this involves another violation of the law.

Fears of Misuse

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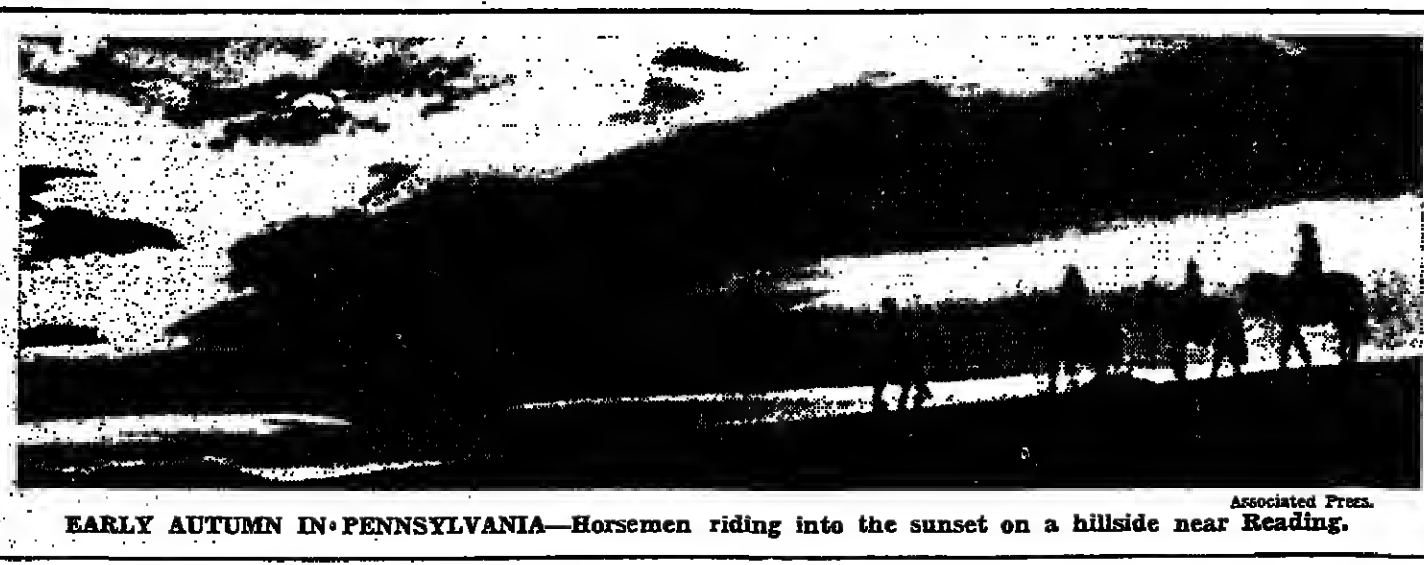
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EARLY AUTUMN IN PENNSYLVANIA—Horsemen riding into the sunset on a hillside near Reading.

Hopes To Win Eventually in Congress

Agnew Said to Want 'to Take Case to Country'

By Lou Cannon

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (WP).—Vice-President Agnew was described yesterday as convinced that he must "take his case to the country" in the hope of winning it eventually in Congress.

Two supporters of the Vice-President, one an aide of Mr. Agnew and the other a Republican party official, said that Mr. Agnew had concluded that he ultimately faces some sort of congressional proceeding arising from the accusations compiled by government prosecutors. These supporters said that Mr. Agnew believed he could convince a majority of the American people that he was innocent and, further, that Congress would respond to public opinion.

Another source said that the Vice-President was so convinced he would be exonerated that he was already looking ahead to the 1974 congressional election campaign. In his meeting with California Republican officials in Los Angeles last Saturday—where Mr. Agnew said it would "not be realistic" for him to consider himself a presidential possibility in 1976—the Vice-President also discussed party prospects in next year's elections.

That closed-door meeting came immediately after Mr. Agnew's emotional speech to the convention of the National Federation of Republican Women. The Vice-President was drenched out with applause when he declared that he had been accused on perjured testimony and would not resign if indicted.

Mr. Agnew will follow up that speech tomorrow with an address to the United Republican Fund in Chicago at a \$125-a-plate dinner.

"The timing of this is extremely propitious," said the dinner chairman, Edmund B. Thornton. "I doubt there will be any empty seats."

J. Marsh Thomson, the Vice-President's press secretary, said that he expected Mr. Agnew to give the kind of speech he gave Saturday, the Associated Press reported.

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"This kind of audience should lead us to anticipate a sequel," Mr. Thomson said. "The Vice-President's in a fighting mood. I doubt this is the occasion for a bland pep talk," AP quoted him as saying.

Mr. Agnew also will speak Tuesday in New York before an audience of builders and to the Friars Club in Los Angeles Oct. 13. He will make a political speech in Pittsburgh on Oct. 29 and another speech there the following day to the Pennsylvania Chamber of Commerce.

Several other prospective speeches are under consideration. One associate of Mr. Agnew said that the Vice-President was aware that he would have to speak out in his own defense. He

contrasted this to the policy of "calculated restraint" pursued by President Nixon, who made no answer to accusations about Watergate from the time of a May 15 statement released through aides until an Aug. 22 press conference in San Clemente, Calif.

This supporter said the Vice-President's strategy was based upon the expectation that Congress ultimately would have to make some decision about whether to consider the charges against him.

Last week Mr. Agnew asked the speaker of the House of Representatives, Carl Albert, to launch an investigation by the House into the accusations. Mr. Albert declined because the case was before the courts.

The Vice-President, who has not been charged with any crime, is under investigation for possible violations of bribery, conspiracy, extortion and tax-avoidance statutes. His lawyers have filed an action to block Mr. Agnew's indictment on grounds that he cannot be tried while he is Vice-President.

Wallace's Assailant
Loses Court Appeal

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 3 (AP).—The Maryland Court of Appeals said yesterday it has refused to consider Arthur Bremer's appeal of his conviction for the attempted assassination of Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace in 1972 and the wounding of three other persons.

The state's highest court upheld the State Court of Special Appeals, which refused July 5 to overturn Bremer's conviction. Bremer, 22, is serving a 50-year term in the Maryland State Penitentiary.

High Blood Pressure Week Sends
One Congressman's Over the Top

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (WP).—Proclaiming that National Next Door Neighbor Day made nobody more neighborly, and that Clean Water Week produced no cleaner water, Rep. Ken Hechler, D., Va., declared war yesterday on such congressional resolutions. They are a terrible waste of time and do no good, he said.

What set Mr. Hechler off were resolutions proclaiming National Family Week and National High Blood Pressure Week, brought up by Rep. Don Edwards, D., Calif., under a quick procedure requiring unanimous consent.

A single objection blocks such a move, and Mr. Hechler objected.

He said that "more direct efforts" are required to correct the nation's problems and vowed to object to any such resolutions brought up in the future. He said he had read that to faithfully observe all the special days, weeks and months proclaimed for 1973 would require more than 35 years.

Mr. Edwards said he would have to ask the House Judiciary Committee whether it wants to treat such resolutions as real legislation and write reports on them as would be required if they are to be taken up under any procedure other than unanimous consent. The special days and weeks are requested by groups trying to focus attention on noncontroversial subjects, Mr. Edwards said.

3 Die in Tanker Blast

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 3 (AP).—Three men were killed at sea today when an explosion ripped through the pump room of the tanker Texaco North Dakota, the Coast Guard reported. The blast came as the 565-foot ship was 60 miles out in the Gulf of Mexico, southwest of the mouth of the Mississippi River, heading from Tampa, Fla., to Port Arthur, Texas.

LIBRA

23 September 22 October

GOP Probes
'72 Campaign
Of DemocratsSenate Unit Minority
Seeks 'Dirty Tricks'

By Lawrence Meyer

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (WP).—The Republican staff of the Senate Watergate committee has been interviewing top campaign officials for the Democratic party and Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota in an effort to uncover any "dirty tricks" perpetrated by the Democrats during the 1972 campaign.

Among those interviewed in informal meetings with the committee's minority Republican staff have been Lawrence F. O'Brien, a former chairman of both the Democratic National Committee and the McGovern campaign, and former McGovern campaign leaders Gary Hart, Frank Mankiewicz and Henry Kissinger.

Mr. O'Brien and Joseph A. Califano, a former general counsel to the Democratic National Committee, also have been subpoenaed to testify under oath in closed executive session before at least one senator on the committee from each party.

Other Democratic figures known to have been subpoenaed to appear at the closed sessions are former Deputy Democratic National Committee Chairman Stanley Glegg and former O'Brien aide John Stewart, both subpoenaed for tomorrow. Stewart Mott, who contributed \$350,000 to Sen. McGovern's 1972 presidential campaign, has been subpoenaed for Friday.

"Essentially what's going on is that they're calling in all the Democrats to find some dirty tricks and it's really laughable," a committee staff source closely tied to the Democrats, said yesterday. "The pickings have been mighty slim."

Neither minority counsel Fred Thompson, nor the committee vice-chairman, Sen. Howard H. Baker Jr., R., Tenn., nor Sen. Edward J. Gurney, R., Fla., responded to repeated calls asking them for comments.

Sen. Baker and Sen. Gurney were described by a committee staff source as being eager to demonstrate that Republicans "weren't the only guys doing something wrong."

According to another committee staff source, both Sen. Baker and Mr. Thompson, who is also from Tennessee, have said privately that they are getting "heat from back home" urging them to present evidence against the Democrats.

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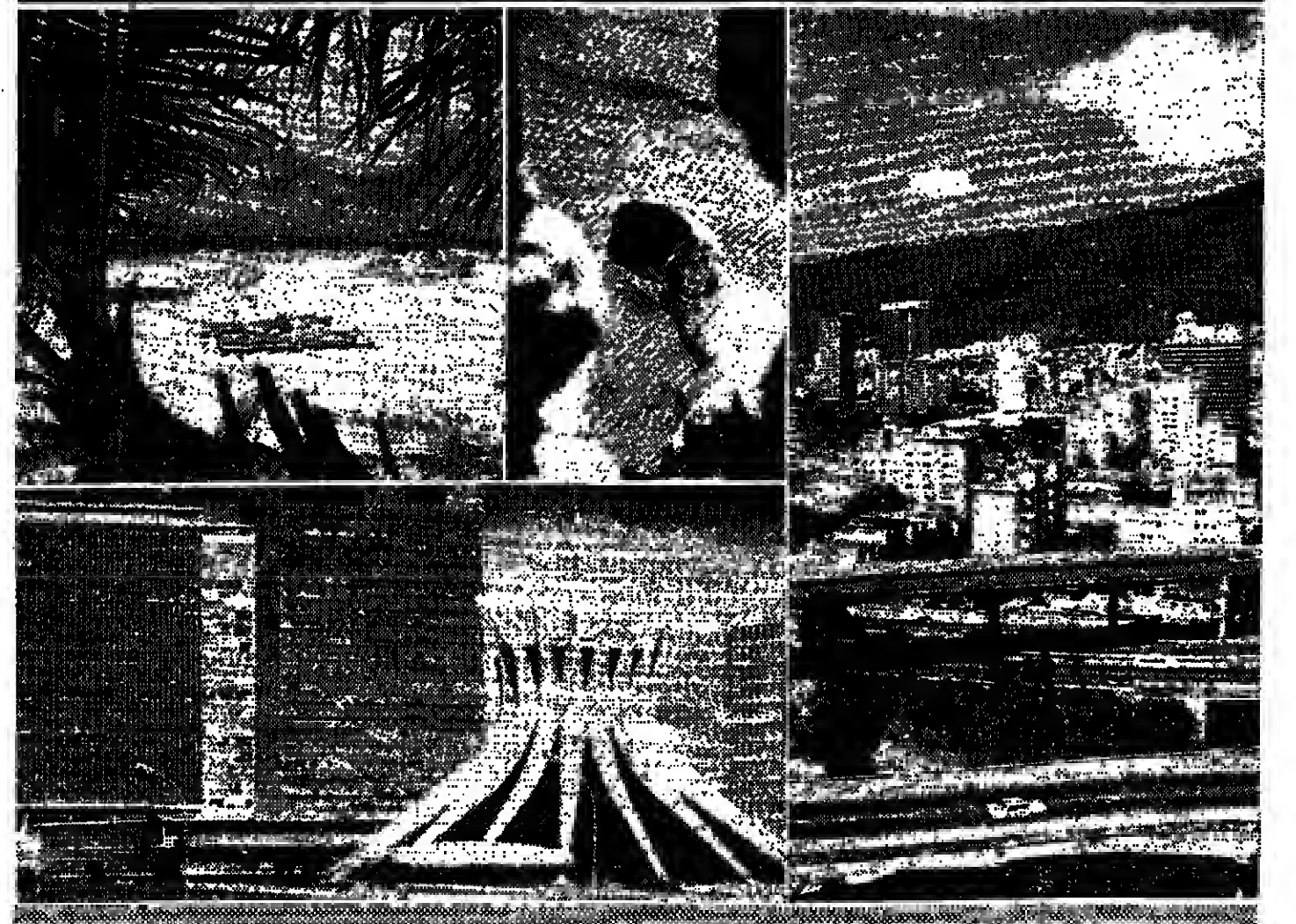
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TORRALTA - PORTUGAL

Obituaries

Diplomat Stefan Osusky, Led Czechs Against Nazis, Russia

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (UPI).—Dr. Stefan Osusky, 84, a former Czechoslovak diplomat, who led efforts to free his country from Nazi and Communist domination, died last Thursday here, where he lived in exile.

Chrysler in U.K. Seeks to Break Strike Deadlock

LONDON, Oct. 3 (Reuters).—Emergency plans to avert the mass layoffs of thousands of car industry workers—and a possible shutdown of Britain's strike-damaged Chrysler auto plants—moved ahead today despite new walkout threats by electricians.

After the collapse of union-management peace talks last night aimed at ending a crippling strike by 156 electricians at the company's Coventry plant, union leaders today called on another 200 electricians at the big Chrysler Linwood plant in Scotland to strike on Monday to pursue a national pay raise.

In another attempt to break the strike deadlock—which has cost the company \$23 million in lost production—Chrysler invited national union chiefs to more peace-seeking talks tomorrow.

At the same time, the fear of further disruption in the auto industry activated the rarely used Motor Industry Joint Council to help find a way out of the impasse. It has been three years since the council, a troubleshooting organization representing top labor and management, has had to meet for such a purpose.

ambassador to Britain from 1918 to 1920 and to France from 1920 to 1940. He was secretary-general of the Czechoslovak delegation to the Paris Peace Conference in 1919 and represented his country at the League of Nations.

In 1938-39 he was a leader in the Czech underground resistance to the Nazis. He was condemned to life imprisonment by the German-dominated Czech government in 1942 for having organized the National Czechoslovak Army in France. From 1940 to 1943 he served as minister of state in the Czechoslovak government-in-exile in London.

In 1948, Dr. Osusky became visiting professor of European history and culture at Colgate University. In 1952 he was elected chairman of the Central Committee of the Council of Free Czechoslovakia in this country.

He was the author of "The Way of the Free," published in 1951, an evaluation of America's political, historical and cultural position in relation to the Soviet Union and its satellites.

He held a Ph.D. degree in philosophy and psychology and a law degree from the University of Chicago.

Finns to Sign Accord With Common Market

HELSINKI, Oct. 3 (AP).—Finland will sign a free trade agreement with the Common Market after more than a year of hesitation, it was announced today.

The decision to sign the agreement, first sought by Finland in July, 1972, along with members of the European Free Trade Association, was made today at a special government meeting.

The 13-month process of reaching the decision to sign is now expected to end a political dispute in which Finnish relations with the Soviet Union played a significant part.

Libya to Flog Adulterers

BEIRUT, Oct. 3 (UPI).—The Libyan Revolution Command Council has adopted flogging as the form of punishment for adultery, a government announcement said today.

The announcement, broadcast by Tripoli Radio, said the decision was taken "because of the wish of the Moslem people of Libya for such punishment." Libya has abolished most civil laws and replaced them with Islamic laws as dictated by the Koran, the Moslem holy book. Earlier this year it reintroduced the Islamic practice of punishing a thief by chopping off a hand.

Woman Burned To Death by Six Youths in Boston

BOSTON, Oct. 3 (AP).—A 24-year-old Boston woman died today at City Hospital after she was set afire by six youths who attacked her last night, police said.

When Evelyn M. Wagner's car ran out of gas in the Roxbury section, police said, she went to a service station, obtained a can of gasoline and was returning to her car when she was attacked by the youths.

Mrs. Wagner was forced into an alley off Blue Hill Avenue and ordered by the youths to splash the gasoline on herself. Then, according to police, the youths tossed a match, set the woman afire and fled.

Mrs. Wagner rolled on the ground and managed to put out the fire, but not before she had suffered burns over her entire body, police said.

She ran to a nearby store, where she telephoned for help. No arrests were reported.

Got 47% of Vote

Black in Best Position to Win Runoff for Mayor of Atlanta

By Jon Nordheimer

ATLANTA, Oct. 3 (UPI).—Atlanta politics—and quite possibly the city itself—will never be the same again after a non-partisan election yesterday put blacks in the position of winning complete control of this Southern capital's government.

Maynard Jackson, a 35-year-old black attorney, led a field of 11 candidates in the vote for mayor, outdistancing his nearest rival, Mayor Sam Massell, by a margin of more than two to one.

The two men will meet in a runoff election on Oct. 16, when that race, and the contests for the presidency and several seats on the City Council, will be decided.

If the black vote prevails in two weeks as it did yesterday, when Mr. Jackson won 47 percent of the total vote even though he received only 6 percent of the white vote, Atlanta blacks would control the mayor's office, the presidency of the City Council (a powerful post that assigns all

members and chairmen of legislative committees), the City Council itself, and the Board of Education.

City to Watch

Atlanta could become a model that would be closely watched by politicians in other major metropolitan areas that seem to be moving inexorably toward black political leadership. And, like the election of Thomas Bradley as mayor of Los Angeles this year, it would give blacks the opportunity to govern a thriving metropolitan area with a bright future, instead of highted urban cores convulsed by social and economic ills.

Metropolitan Atlanta has 1.5 million residents, but the city itself has less than one-third of that number, and 53 percent of all city residents are black.

Mr. Massell, although lagging far behind the votes piled up by Mr. Jackson, who is the current deputy mayor, pulled off an upset of sorts by making it into the runoff. He had been elected to his first term in 1969 on the strength of a black and white coalition.

Ex-Congressman Raul Most observers had expected that the mayor would be ousted this time in the black community by Mr. Jackson, and in the white precincts by Charles L. Welner, Mr. Welner is a former liberal congressman who in 1968 spurned re-election to a third term because he would have been required to take an oath to support Lester Maddox, the segregationist candidate for governor that year, to remain on his Democratic ticket.

But the mayor, a self-acknowledged underdog who had conceded that his administration has antagonized large numbers of former supporters, squeaked past Mr. Welner by a margin of 614 votes.

One of Two Survivors Of Sinking Dies

HONOLULU, Oct. 3 (UPI).—One of two men who spent 72 days on an overturned trimaran in the Pacific before their rescue by a freighter died yesterday at a hospital from kidney failure and infection.

He was James Fisher, 26, who, with Robert Timenka, 34, his brother-in-law, was rescued Sept. 21 by a British freighter 900 miles southwest of San Francisco.

They told rescuers they survived the ordeal by eating fish and peanut butter, drinking soft drinks and rainwater. Mr. Timenka's wife, Linda, died a month after the boat capsized in a storm and was buried at sea.



ANNE'S WEDDING STAMP—The British Post Office is issuing two stamps to mark the Nov. 14 wedding of Princess Anne and Capt. Mark Phillips. The stamps, 20 pence and 3 1/2 pence, were designed by Collis Clements and Edward Hughes, using a photograph taken by Lord Lichfield, a cousin of Queen Elizabeth, who gave her approval for the stamps and the design. The designers said that a sensitive romantic photograph "in the modern idiom" seemed most appropriate.

Bomb in Ulster Kills Soldier; Gunmen Murder a Mailman

BELFAST, Oct. 3 (UPI).—A parcel bomb blast killed one British soldier and seriously wounded another today in an army post in Londonderry, the army said. Earlier a man carried a live time bomb from a County Tyrone hotel and it exploded outside, injuring a policeman.

And in Lurgan, 17 miles southwest of Belfast, gunmen shot a mailman to death as he collected mail. A police spokesman said

two youths approached the mailman as he left a local post office, shot him in the head and then fired four more bullets into him as he lay on the ground. The spokesman said the victim was a 32-year-old married man and a former militiaman.

An army spokesman said it was not known how the bomb was smuggled into the army post in Blighs Lane, between Londonderry's Roman Catholic Creggan and Bogside districts.

Advance Position Near Phnom Penh Yielded to Reds

PHNOM PENH, Oct. 3 (AP).—Government forces abandoned an advance position on the southwestern defense perimeter of Phnom Penh under pressure from increasingly strong insurgent forces in the area, the Cambodian command said today.

The command spokesman, Col. Am Rong, said the advance unit—"maybe a platoon or a company"—pulled back across the Prek Tmout River to join government forces on the river's north bank, 14 miles southwest of the capital.

Col. Am Rong said Khmer Rouge insurgents have increased their strength from two to six battalions over the last two weeks in the area of Highway 30, an east-west road that forms part of the capital's southern defense line. He said the government has sent reinforcements into the area.

In Saigon, South Vietnam's military command said today that the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese were responsible for 102 cease-fire violations, the highest number of reported incidents in three weeks.

The incidents allegedly took place during the 24 hours ending at 6 a.m. today.

No major battles were reported.

Lippmann's Condition Reported as Critical

NEW YORK, Oct. 3 (AP).—Walter Lippmann, the political journalist, was in critical condition at a hospital here today.

Officials said Mr. Lippmann was hospitalized yesterday after a stroke at his Manhattan home. The retired writer celebrated his 84th birthday last week. In March he was hospitalized after a heart attack.

From 1931 to 1967, he wrote a twice-weekly syndicated column.

An army spokesman said an unidentified man dumped the bomb in the hotel's parking lot in Dunganon and fled while the policeman stayed behind to direct the evacuation.

The blast wrecked two cars in the lot and blew out the hotel's windows.

Another suspected bomb inside an overturned bus severed traffic on the highway between Belfast and Dublin before it was moved. A bomb blast caused the temporary closure of most of downtown Belfast.

The downtown area was cleared after police received a warning that a truck parked almost directly in front of the U.S. Consulate and about 30 yards from the central police station contained a bomb.

Bomb disposal experts were called in and blew open the truck door, but no explosives were found.

It later turned out that the driver of the truck was inside the police station making out an accident report when the warning was received and was evacuated along with everyone else.

Storms Kill 7, Damage Crops in Southern France

TOULON, France, Oct. 3 (UPI).—Rainstorms lashed the French Mediterranean coast yesterday and early today, causing deaths and widespread damage to crops and buildings.

Local authorities said at least seven persons were killed by lightning or flash floods.

Thousands of acres of vineyards have been destroyed in the region of Hyeres, where the harvest has just started, authorities said.

Six persons were drowned when several passenger cars were swept by torrential waters into rivers or ravines. A fisherman—a father of five—was killed by lightning in his boat while returning to the port of Bandol, authorities said.

Plot Charges Denied Again By Roosevelt

He Tells Senators Of Bahamas Case

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (UPI).—Elliot Roosevelt today denied charges that he plotted to assassinate the prime minister of the Bahamas and had been involved with underworld figures in a stolen securities racket.

The son of Franklin D. Roosevelt, calling the charges made against him before the Senate Permanent Investigations Subcommittee "vicious lies," delivered his sworn testimony in front of Louis B. Mastriana, a convicted securities swindler.

Mastriana testified last month that he was offered \$100,000 by Mr. Roosevelt and Michael J. McInerney, an alleged associate of underworld figure Meyer Lansky, to assassinate Lyndon B. Johnson, the prime minister of the Bahamas. Mastriana said part of an advance payment of \$10,000 was a check for \$2,500 made payable to Mr. Roosevelt.

Mr. Roosevelt, 62, said the money was given to Mastriana—who in 1968 worked for a Miami Beach consulting firm run by Mr. Roosevelt—to negotiate a real estate loan with a New Jersey labor union.

Mr. Roosevelt said Mastriana defrauded him of the money and that he later reported Mastriana to the FBI.

Before Mr. Roosevelt's testimony, the subcommittee heard from Philip Manuel, a staff investigator who detailed Mr. Roosevelt's alleged associations with more than half a dozen underworld figures who have been involved in fraudulent securities transactions.

Mr. Roosevelt did not deny that he had dealings with many of these underworld figures, but insisted that "at the time had no way to know that these men were anything but reputable men."

Later, another convicted securities racketeer told the subcommittee that he and Mr. Roosevelt "dealt in stolen securities" on three occasions between 1969 and 1970.

Felix A. Lepore, a confessed veteran "of many years in the stolen securities racket," said that he turned over the stolen stocks to Mr. Roosevelt, "who knew they were stolen (because) I told him."

Stennis Identifies Youth as Robber; Jury Is Barred

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (AP).—A federal judge refused yesterday to allow a jury to hear Sen. John Stennis, D. Miss., identify a Washington teen-ager as one of three youths who robbed and shot him in front of his home Jan. 30.

U.S. District Court Judge Joseph Waddy Jr. took the action after Sen. Stennis began to make a courtroom identification of Tyrone I. Marshall, 19, who faces a maximum sentence of life imprisonment if convicted of attempting to kill the senator.

Sen. Stennis, 73, was called as the first government witness in the case. He described how two men accosted him as he got out of his car and demanded money. He said a third man waited for the others in a parked car.

Sen. Stennis, who appeared pale and gaunt, testified that one of the men grabbed his shoulders. "The expression on his face was more pronounced," he said. "And I saw what I recognized for the first time as a gun. I see a gentleman sitting over here at the table."

"I believe that is the man who had the gun," said Sen. Stennis. The prosecutor said in his opening argument that Sen. Stennis had been unable to identify his assailants.

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And, if you're heading for Washington, remember we now fly a 747 there every day.

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CHINESE SWEEPERS—The major cities in China are reputed to be among the cleanest in the world, and a possible reason for this could be because of the small motorized sweepers, shown above in Shanghai, that are constantly on the job.

Criticism of U.S. Is Less Harsh

China Uses UN as Forum to Assail Russia

By Anthony Astrachan

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 3 (UPI)—China accused the Soviet Union yesterday of a variety of sins, from trying to dominate Western Europe to supplying arms to military manpower.



Chiao Kuan-hua, China's vice-foreign minister, speaking in UN General Assembly.

Deputy Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua, speaking in the General Assembly, also questioned a reality of détente and criticism of the United States. But he leveled his strongest words for the last three years, making them worse than the Americans in other words that he called the "desperate struggle for world hegemony."

Mr. Chiao's most striking attack was on the Soviet Union, which he accused of "desperate struggle for world hegemony."

He spoke for instance, of a "desperate struggle for world hegemony."

He also challenged the right of Moscow and Washington to enter into "urgent consultations" in case of any dispute that seems to evoke the specter of nuclear war, and he blamed the "subversion" of governments in Cambodia and Chile on the "desperate struggle for nuclear superiority and world hegemony."

Mr. Chiao criticized the United States explicitly for its support of the Lon Nol government in Cambodia and implicitly for its endorsement of the South Korean position on the Korean question.

He endorsed North Korea's proposal for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Korea and the entry into the United Nations of either a confederation of the two Koreas soon or a fully reunified Korea later.

He also devoted a long passage of his speech to endorsing the claim of Latin American and other countries to a 200-mile limit for territorial waters in the forthcoming Conference on the Law of the Sea. The United States and the Soviet Union both favor narrower limits, but Mr. Chiao quoted only the Russians.

All these positions echoed various Western analyses. Many of Mr. Chiao's criticisms of the Soviet Union were in terms of superpower collusion. This was particularly notable in his treatment of the Middle East, where he suggested there is no more danger of nuclear war than there was during Soviet intervention in Pakistan by helping India during the 1971 war or the U.S. intervention in Cambodia.

The Case of Israel. Mr. Chiao belittled the danger on the assumption that the United States and the Soviet Union are working "like two clay figurines which have been kneaded together and then remolded, so that there is something of each in the other." He took as his proof "the case of the aggressor Israel. Could she be so unbridled in her truculence if she received only supplies of American weapons but none of Soviet manpower?" he commented.

On two points Mr. Chiao said the U.S. government is more candid than the Soviet government—the futility of the agreement on prevention of nuclear war and a supposed admission that "military expenditures cannot be reduced in the context of rivalry between the two hegemonic powers."

He said the Soviet proposal for a 10 percent reduction in great-power military budgets is "Khrushchev's old war," which deceives few because it is so hard to assess military budgets.

Russia Orbits 8 Satellites on Single Rocket

Latest in Series for Global Radio Network

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, Oct. 3 (UPI)—The Soviet Union today launched another set of eight satellites with a single rocket in further development of a global military communications system.

These eight-payload missions, which have been launched twice a year beginning in 1971, were believed to be part of a relay network for the Soviet Union's armed forces, particularly its navy.

The latest set of eight satellites, identified by the code names Cosmos 588 through 595, were placed into nearly circular orbit of 885 by 939 miles at an angle of 74 degrees to the earth's equator.

According to Western tracking data, such satellite systems have been launched in the past from the military space center of Plesetsk in northern European Russia.

No Launching Site Given

An official announcement by Tass, the press agency, identified neither the purpose of the satellites nor the place of launching. Security considerations are particularly strict in the military portion of the Soviet space program.

Close tracking by Western stations has revealed that the eight satellites in each mission are deployed by being ejected at brief intervals from the final stage of the carrier rocket after it reaches the desired orbit. This successive ejection of satellites insures an early orbital spread. Some time after the launching, tracking stations have observed the eight satellites strung at more or less regular intervals around the globe.

Western military experts have interpreted the eight-satellite program as a direct support operation for the growing Soviet naval deployment throughout the world, allowing vessels to keep in almost constant contact with each other and with the naval operations command in the Soviet Union.

The first mission of this type was launched in April, 1970, apparently as an experiment. It has been followed by two missions a year since then.

London Bars Big Trucks

LONDON, Oct. 3 (AP)—Trucks measuring more than 40 feet long will be barred from using central London as a through route as of Monday, the Greater London Council announced yesterday.

At Europe Security Parley

Pravda Decries West's Stress On Free Movement of Men

MOSCOW, Oct. 3 (AP)—The Communist party daily Pravda today denounced those who "over-emphasize particular issues" in what it termed an attempt to prejudice the main objectives of the European Security Conference.

Although it did not explicitly say so, Pravda was referring to Western insistence that free movement of men and ideas be a major result of the conference.

In the lead editorial, Pravda said the Soviet Union and other Socialist countries agree that "all items on the agenda should have their due place," but that "it should be remembered that fruitful development of economic and cultural ties and efficient solution of humane problems are possible only if the threat of war is eliminated."

The Soviet position is that the countries at the conference should quickly agree on statements pledging they will not use force against each other and conclude it with a summit meeting. Many Western states are willing to proceed slowly and try to get some

concessions on human rights issues from the Soviet Union.

Brezhnev Bars Bargains

Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Communist party leader, said in Bulgaria recently that the Soviet Union would not bargain for détente and grant concessions.

Pravda said that in the opinion of the Soviet Union and its allies, "it is possible and advisable" to conduct the third stage of the conference this year "at the highest level in order to attach the greatest political significance to the decisions of the conference."

But Pravda said forces opposed to détente "are striving by all means to hamper the success of the major work that has begun."

The newspaper listed NATO leaders, China and West German politicians as among the foes of détente.

It denounced "the attempts of certain West European circles to deliberately overemphasize particular issues to prejudice the main objectives of the all-European conference."

Sakharov Asks Foreign Probe Of Soviet Psychiatric Practice

MOSCOW, Oct. 3 (UPI)—Andrei D. Sakharov's Human Rights Committee today called on foreign psychiatrists to insist on investigating the Soviet Union's alleged abuse of psychiatry to quell political dissent.

The statement was made available to Western correspondents hours after a group of Soviet psychiatrists published a letter denouncing attacks on their field.

Stating also that seemingly sane persons are obliged to undergo forcible psychiatric treatment, the 21 psychiatrists, in their letter to Literaturnaya Gazeta, said all such persons are mentally ill, usually suffering from paranoia or schizophrenia, and their illness leads them to commit "antisocial actions."

The renewed controversy over Soviet psychiatry came days before an international congress on schizophrenia at Tbilisi, in Georgia, at which several foreign specialists have promised to raise the issue of dissenters confined to mental wards.

Three Signers

Mr. Sakharov, the dissident physicist who last month alleged that some dissidents are given mind-bullying drugs, and two other full members of the Human Rights Committee—mathematician Igor Shafarevich and geophysicist Grigory Podypolsky—

signed today's statement, which further asked:

• That foreign psychiatrists organize a body to examine and perhaps treat dissidents subjected to psychiatric measures, and to insist on seeing 17 patients specifically named in the appeal.

• That psychiatrists organize national and international bodies to discuss the situation of Soviet psychiatry and particularly the personal role of members of "political psychiatry committees."

Meanwhile, a Soviet scientist who spoke up for Mr. Sakharov has been demoted and given a pay cut, a dissident source said today.

The source said Valentin F. Turchin, an expert on the industrial application of computers, lost his post as director of a 10-man research team and was demoted to "senior scientific assistant."

Mr. Turchin spoke in defense of Mr. Sakharov last month at the height of a Soviet press campaign against the outspoken physicist. He said the concerted criticism of Mr. Sakharov damaged "the international position of our country."

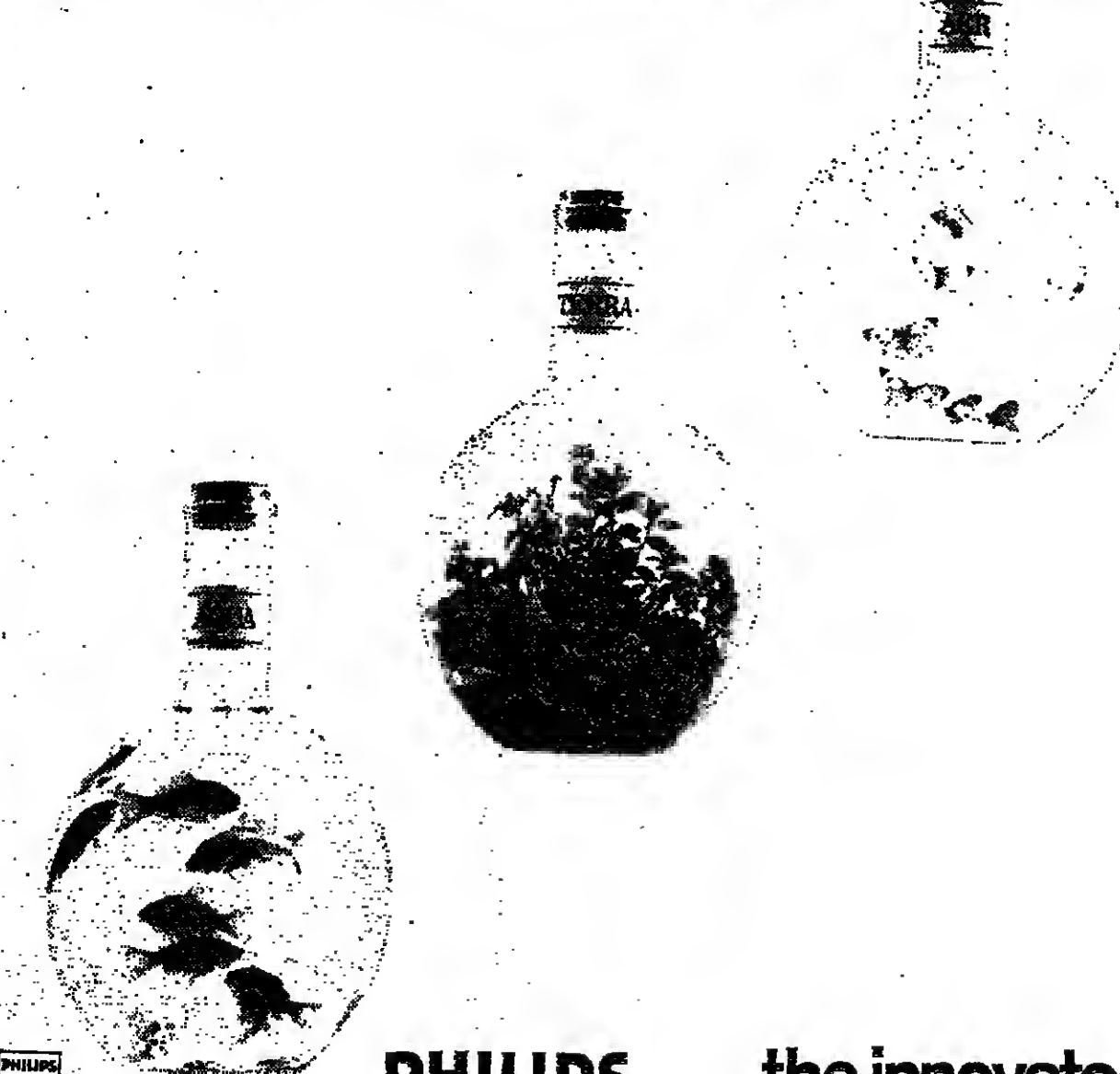
The source said Mr. Turchin was then criticized at a meeting of his institute, demoted shortly afterwards, and his salary was reduced from 500 to 400 rubles (\$690 to \$550) a month.

Getting the measure of pollution

Active protection of the environment starts with measuring the level of pollution. It's a new technology—and Philips are showing the way with appropriate equipment. Like air and water pollution networks for public authorities.

Analytical equipment for laboratories engaged on sampling air, soil or water. And process control systems for water treatment, stack emission and waste disposal in industry. We aim for total know-how.

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PHILIPS the innovators



Israeli High Court Says Expulsion of U.S. Blacks

JERUSALEM, Oct. 3 (UPI)—The High Court of Justice today upheld the expulsion of 28 American blacks claiming to be Jews but rejected their right to remain in Israel on the basis of that they were Jewish.

A leader of the group, Chicagoan Ben Ami, said that all 280 members of the sect who reside in Israel intended to "renounce their U.S. citizenship while they continue the court appeal."

The group from Israel was stayed until the end of next month. Group members, who have been living in Israel for three years, do not have real estate.

In his ruling, the three-judge court rejected the blacks' contention that they were treated as Jewish immigrants on arrival and therefore deserved citizenship by law.

The high court agreed to hear evidence by the end of this month which could give the government ground for extending the group's stay on a tourist basis.

Mr. Ami said he and 15 others the sect had turned in their passports this week to the U.S. embassy in Tel Aviv to back their renunciation of American citizenship. He accused the embassy staff of delaying their attempt to turn over the passports at once.

abena Strike Halts Brussels Flights Again

BRUSSELS, Oct. 3 (UPI)—Belgian airlines for the second day canceled all flights out of Brussels today as 71 percent of its ground personnel voted to continue a strike.

Catering personnel walked out today in a dispute over staff shortage. Other ground personnel joined the strike, causing cancellation of most flights Monday and grounding all Belgian airlines in Brussels yesterday.

STUDIO GALANDE vs. METRO SAINT-MICHEL

Marlon Brando Last Tango in Paris

HERITAGE / NAPOLEON English version

This cop plays dirty!

CHARLES BRONSON

THE STONE KILLER

MARTIN BALSAM

A DIV OF LAURENTIS PRODUCTIONS

FROM COLUMBIA PICTURES

No admittance under 13

America's war in Southeast Asia is at an end, and limitations on strategic armaments are in effect between the United States and the Soviet Union. But the old habits of the cold war, of blank checks for a military establishment which thrives on a momentum of its own, seem still to overpower all efforts to reorder national priorities when the Congress comes to the moment of voting on defense spending.

* * *

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EDUCATION

Ordeal of the French Bac

By Hobe Dorsey

PARIS, Oct. 3 (UPI)—French Prime Minister Pierre Messmer has dealt what many think is a fatal blow to the baccalaureat, a high school degree which insures entry to French universities.

Within two weeks, Mr. Messmer said, "should the baccalaureat disappear, it would not be a national catastrophe. The baccalaureat will be replaced by something else."

The baccalaureat was established in 1806, under Napoleon I, for the purpose of forming an elite. Despite some 15 reforms, through the years it has become a dignified and dusty national institution.

A technical adviser to Mr. Messmer, Serge Gosselin, says: "The baccalaureat is a national catastrophe. The baccalaureat will be replaced by something else."

Other figures reveal that the number of exam candidates grew from 29,000 in 1958 to 80,700 in 1972. The number of bachelors grew from 160,000 in 1958 to 301,000 in 1972.

The baccalaureat, which lasts from June to two days, is always held on the last day of June. The questions are prepared by a committee of 100 members, half of whom are university professors and half are school teachers.

The baccalaureat is a test of the student's knowledge of French literature, history, geography, and science. It is a test of the student's ability to write and to think.

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Conseils de Parents d'Elèves des Ecoles Publiques (the largest group of its kind in France with 1.2 million members) whose president, Jean Cornet, termed the prime minister's attitude "irresponsible and provocative."

Education Minister

As for Joseph Fontanet, the minister of education, who held a news conference somewhat awkwardly between the two declarations by Mr. Messmer, he hemmed and hawed but finally faced the issue.

"The real problem," he said, "is to know what should be done about the bac—a deep reform of the exam or its replacement by something else."

A technical adviser to Mr. Messmer, Serge Gosselin, says: "The baccalaureat is a national catastrophe. The baccalaureat will be replaced by something else."

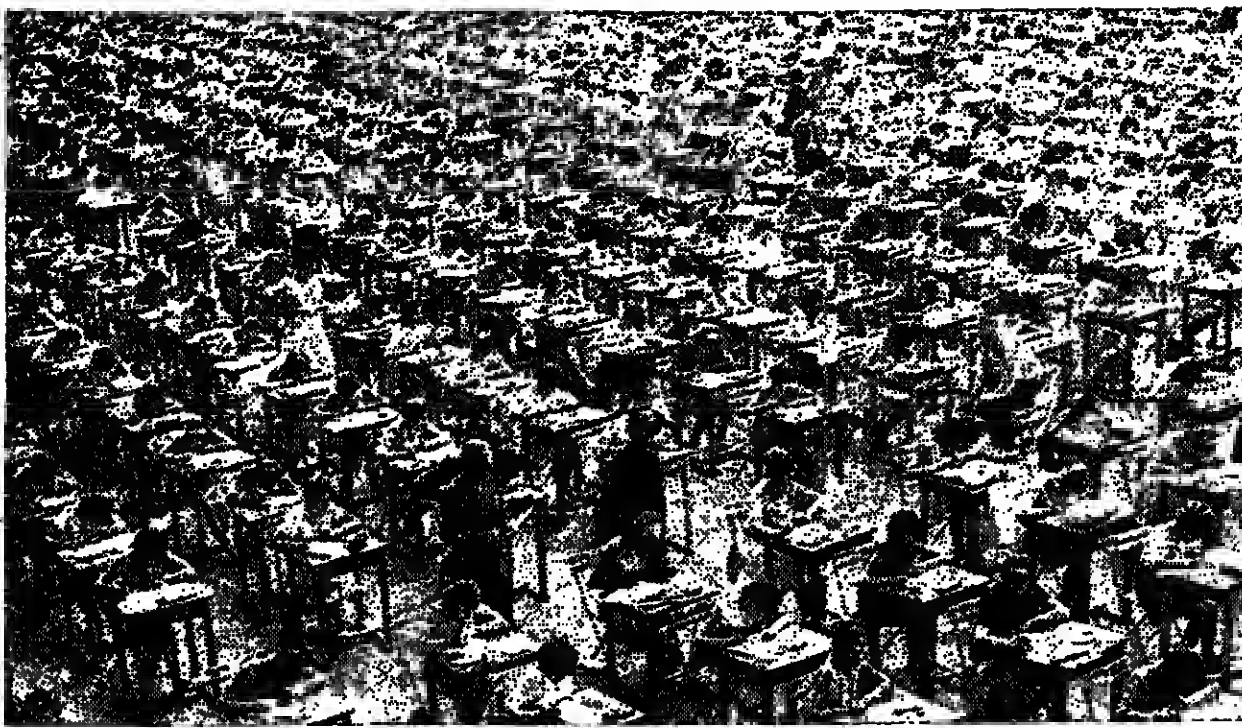
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French students sitting for exams in June.



added, "I personally don't think so."

Many French publications did not think that Mr. Messmer's words were "personal" and say that the bac is as good as dead. The consensus seems to be that it will be replaced with a diploma based on the students' grades during the last three years of high school.

Admission Problem

At this point nobody knows how a student would then gain admission to a university. Each university might be free to establish its own rules. Once at a university, the student would have to go through another two years to get the DEUG (degré d'études universitaires générales) before going on to specialization.

The prospect of suppressing or replacing the bac is a highly controversial issue. For the leftists, it is a government measure which has political and economic ramifications. By both delaying and tightening up entrance to universities, the left claims that the government would be making it much harder for students without means to accede to higher education. The left also claims that the Debré law (which makes military service compulsory for all at 21, with the exception of dental, pharmaceutical and medical students) is closely tied to a reform of the bac: A male student without means, slowed down both by the DEUG and military service, would find it much harder to go back to university life. The idea, the left claims, is for the government to cut down on the numbers of intellectuals (also known as trouble makers) and increase the numbers of technicians in France. Because the proposed measures

would hit hardest students without financial resources, the left says, it would be a quota system of the worst kind.

However, Mr. Cornet admits that the bac needs revising. The 1965 Marseilles scandal—when the questions on the bac examination were stolen and sold all over France—made the bac's value and prestige questionable.

"Now, every year," Mr. Cornet said, "the education minister dies a thousand deaths for fear something might happen."

The Spring Term

The other defect of the bac, Mr. Cornet said, is that it perturbs the whole spring term—both for the candidates and for their teachers, who must take time off to sit on the examining panels. Nevertheless, he said, "There's no question that the bac must re-

main a national exam because otherwise there will be chaos and unfair pressure on universities on the part of private schools."

"There is also no question," he added, "that the bac must remain the gateway to universities."

For the right wing, the bac is an obsolete institution which needs serious reworking and Mr. Messmer had the courage to say, loud and clear, what everybody including President Georges Pompidou, himself a former teacher, thinks in private. This viewpoint is backed by an IPOP-SOPRES poll, taken in July, according to which 50 percent of the students (against 25 percent) are for a bac reform. They would like to see it replaced by the sort of grading system that is used in the United States, with the diploma being granted on the basis of continuous performance rather than a one-shot exam.

FASHION

Norton Simon Inc. Acquires Influential U.S. Designer

By Bernadine Morris

NEW YORK, Oct. 3 (UPI)—Roy Halston Frowick, acclaimed as this country's most influential designer, has been acquired by Norton Simon Inc., one of the country's largest diversified companies.

Halston, as he is known, has been responsible for reinterpreting such fashions as suede coats and dresses, ivory and silver jewelry and the revival of the twin-sweater set.

Norton Simon markets such products as Max Factor lipsticks, Canada Dry ginger ale and Hunt's tomato sauce.

The acquisition of the designer's properties, including his salon and ready-to-wear business (now in its second year and expected to gross \$8 million), was announced yesterday by Halston and David J. Mahoney, chairman and president of Norton Simon.

Stock Transfer

The properties were acquired through a transfer of an undisclosed amount of stock.

There is no substitute for class."

Norton Simon's earnings for its fiscal year ending last June totaled \$1.5 billion.

"It will let us take a giant step into the world market," Halston said. "Perhaps even China."

New Products

There will undoubtedly be new Halston products: a fragrance probably, sunglasses maybe.

For a long time, the fashion industry was one of the last citadels of small business. Halston himself started his own business just five years ago with funds supplied by Mrs. Thomas Morgan Watlington of Amarillo and San Antonio, Texas, "a close personal friend." From 1969 until then he had been head of the millinery department at Bergdorf Goodman.

In recent years, there has been a trend by large corporations to acquire fashion businesses. Oscar de la Renta is a part of the Rieker Corp., Valentino is owned by the Rieker Corp., and David Crystal are owned by General Mills and Jerry Silverman by Warnaco.

The Halston mystique began early in his days with Bergdorf Goodman, where he developed a close rapport with well-dressed women who favored not only his hats but his attentive charm. He made the pilbox for Jacqueline Onassis when she was Mrs. John F. Kennedy and it swept the country. Other fans of his include Mrs. William Paley, Lauren Bacall and Liza Minnelli.

New York Critics View New Films, Stage Productions

NEW YORK, Oct. 3 (UPI)—This is how the New York Times critics rate new films and stage productions:

Films

"The Spook Who Sat by the Door" has as its hero a mild-mannered, bespectacled, black social worker who doubles as a super-black nationalist, says Vincent Canby. Dan Freeman (Lawrence Cooke), "who seems to know his place, allows himself to be gone the token by which the Central Intelligence Agency becomes integrated," writes Canby. However, "after Dan has learned everything that the CIA has to teach him about guerrilla warfare and weaponry, he returns to Chicago to organize a black revolution that, at the end of the film, is about to bring white America to its knees." Canby found the film, based on a

novel by Dan Greenleaf who adapted it for the screen with Melvin Clay, a difficult work to judge coherently. "It is such a mixture of passion, humor, hindsight, prophecy, prejudice and reaction that the fact that it's not a very well made movie, and is seldom convincing as melodrama, is almost beside the point," says Canby. "The rage it projects is real and even, though the means by which the rage is projected are stereotypes. Black as well as white. Greenleaf, who co-produced the film with Ivan Dixon, the director, couldn't care less about convincing white audiences of anything except black anger."

"Harry in Your Pocket," directed by Bruce Geller, impressed Lawrence Van Gelder as a thoroughly professional film of many pleasures. Not only does it have good performances, eye-catching settings and an absorbing story, says Van Gelder, it also

has something to say about crime and morality, jealousy and loyalty, youth and age and the pleasures of craftsmanship. The film offers an education in the art of picking pockets, writes Van Gelder. The teachers are James Coburn as Harry, Walter Pidgeon as the stealer, and Michael Sarrazin and his girl friend, Trish Van Devere.

Plays

"The Lady From the Sea," Ibsen's reply to those who found his plays too "controversial," is presented very persuasively by the NRC repertory, says Clive Barnes. Directed by Robert Kalfin, it is playing at the Gotham Art Theater. "The Lady from the Sea" has a positive, assertive, even a happy ending," says Barnes. "The themes are of love and marriage, and we see Ibsen's occasionally childlike belief in a troll-like destiny. But also, more significantly, his views that love

cannot be love unless it is freely given. Elida Wangel, the lady from the sea, is the second wife of a Norwegian country doctor. Ten years earlier, Elida had fallen in love with a strange sailor, but after their symbolic betrothal by throwing rings in the ocean, he has to leave because of a murder he had committed. Now he returns and claims his bride. The play is another, and very wonderful, Ibsenite exercise in human psychology. His fiercely feminist viewpoint... was never more vigorously or eloquently expressed." Praising Kalfin's production, Barnes says: "What is remarkable is the absolutely exquisite physical setting of the play. The scenery by Christopher Thomas, the costumes by Elizabeth Corey and the lighting by David Sackoff perform a miracle of containing the play most evocatively in two tiny house... The acting was at a very decent level. Marilyn Chris

is an actress of great power and range. Paul Sparer is dry and yet passionate as Dr. Wangel. And I was much taken with Myra Malkin as Bollette, a young girl struggling for life like a hopelessly despairing moth."

"Sisters of Mercy," by Leonard Cohen, is described as a "musical journey into the words of Leonard Cohen" but after seeing the show at the Theater de Lys, Clive Barnes said he would rather not have made the trip. "It is all about a young man—a dissolute poet, a bohemian in the Montreal suburb—and his difficulties with women. They find him totally irresistible," says Barnes.

Praising Gene Lester's staging and Robert U. Taylor's setting, Barnes says: "The show not only looks very good... the cast is also excellent. Nicolas Surory made all the best of his boyish chauvinist piglet role, and all the girls were appropriately honored and subdued."

Traditional SCOTCH with age appeal

HOUSE OF LORDS

8 years old

A second and a third generation. By Canon.

Title of the movie now being shot: The Second Generation Arrives.

Produced and directed by a proud, happy and slightly nervous father.

Camera: a Canon Auto Zoom 814E.

And if you can decipher Canon code, your conclusion is that this must be one of the finest cine cameras ever made.

Because the '814' stands for an eight times power zoom, from wide-angle to super-tele. '14' is a new, extremely fast F1.4 lens. 'E', finally, means that electronic components take care of exposure and other operations with precision.

Allowing you and nervous first-time fathers to concentrate fully on your subject.



Canon was also involved in the birth of a third generation: the advent of plain paper on the copying field.

Photography and copying have a lot in common. Not just the underlying principles, but a fair amount of technology as well.

Lens quality, for instance, is just as important in a copier as it is in a camera.

So it is not really surprising that with the NP-70 and the NP-1100 Canon has set new standards for plain paper office copiers. With an astonishing reproduction quality. With complete elimination of the irritating edge effect.

And, of course, with the reliability that only Canon precision can achieve.

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Africa French Community (air)	\$ 100.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 28.00	Liberia (air)	\$ 172.00	\$ 86.00	\$ 46.00
Africa South (air)	\$ 172.00	\$ 86.00	\$ 46.00	Libya (air)	\$ 172.00	\$ 86.00	\$ 46.00
Algeria (air)	\$ 70.00	\$ 35.00	\$ 20.00	Luxembourg	L.Fr. 2,700.00	L.Fr. 1,350.00	L.Fr. 742.00
Australia (air)	\$ 234.00	\$ 117.00	\$ 61.50	Madagascar (air)	\$ 152.00	\$ 76.00	\$ 40.00
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Balears (air)	Plas. 3,840.00	Plas. 1,920.00	Plas. 1,060.00	Malaya (air)	\$ 210.00	\$ 105.00	\$ 55.00
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Burma (air)	\$ 210.00	\$ 105.00	\$ 55.00	Nepal (air)	\$ 172.00	\$ 86.00	\$ 46.00
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Cambodia (air)	\$ 152.00	\$ 76.00	\$ 40.00	New Zealand (air)	\$ 234.00	\$ 117.00	\$ 61.50
Canaries (air)	Plas. 3,840.00	Plas. 1,920.00	Plas. 1,060.00	Nigeria (air)	\$ 172.00	\$ 86.00	\$ 46.00
Canada (air)	\$ 172.00	\$ 86.00	\$ 46.00	Norway (air)	N.K. 400.00	N.K. 200.00	N.K. 110.00
Ceylon (air)	\$ 172.00	\$ 86.00	\$ 46.00	Pakistan (air)	\$ 172.00	\$ 86.00	\$ 46.00
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Congo Kinshasa (air)	\$ 172.00	\$ 86.00	\$ 46.00	Persian Gulf (air)	\$ 172.00	\$ 86.00	\$ 46.00
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Ethiopia (air)	\$ 172.00	\$ 86.00	\$ 46.00	Ruanda (air)	\$ 172.00	\$ 86.00	\$ 46.00
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Ghana (air)	\$ 172.00	\$ 86.00	\$ 46.00	Spain (air)	Plas. 3,840.00	Plas. 1,920.00	Plas. 1,060.00
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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Hoboken Forecasts Higher Profit

Metallurgie Hoboken-Ovchip, the Belgian non-ferrous metals firm, expects profits for the year ended Sept. 30 will show a "fairly appreciable improvement" over last year's 355 million francs (about \$10 million at current exchange rates). The company says no precise figures are yet available but the past year was marked by increased demand for non-ferrous metals and high price levels, while supplies of raw materials were sufficient to ensure sustained activity in all the company's divisions. Although labor and other costs rose, "it would appear that (we have) been able, even more than in the previous year, to register the effects of modernization policies, rationalization and diversification," the firm reports.

Paternelle Seeks Investment Firm

The boards of La Paternelle, a major French insurance company, and Sté. Paristienne de Placement, a Paris-based investment firm, are in principle agreed to merge. Subject to shareholder approval, Paternelle will absorb Paristienne de Gestion, a portfolio management firm, through the exchange of 11 Paternelle shares for 10 Paristienne de Gestion shares. The move is part of Paternelle's plan to strengthen its banking activities. As previously reported, the insurance firm is negotiating the formation of a joint subsidiary with Banque

Neufville, Schlumberger, Mallet. Paternelle's other banking activities include a controlling interest in Crédit Parisien, 4 percent of Crédit Commercial de France, and 3 percent of C.I.A. Financière de l'Union Européenne.

Dow Chemical Expands in Australia

Dow Chemical Co.'s Australian unit will build a \$300-million (U.S.) petrochemical plant in South Australia. The company says it is proposing to the Australian government that a substantial Australian equity be involved in the project. Dow says the two leading Japanese producers of polyvinyl chloride plastic will participate in the plant project as shareholders and customers. Dow also says it will build a refinery at the chemical plant, in order to conform to Australian government policy.

Bridgestone Develops Safety Tire

Bridgestone Tire Co. of Japan says it has developed an auto tire that makes it possible to drive safely with a puncture for 200 kilometers (125 miles) at 80 kilometers (50 miles) an hour. Bridgestone says the tire also keeps an auto stabilized even if a tire blowout occurs at speeds up to 150 kilometers an hour. Another feature is an electric alarm that alerts a driver when the tire has a puncture. Called the "trip-guard system," the tire and alarm equipment will be put on sale next autumn, the company says.

Citing Higher Costs, Parity Changes

Volkswagen Lifts U.S. Prices 14 Percent

By Gerd Wilke

NEW YORK, Oct. 3 (NYT).—A round of price increases for foreign cars sold in the United States was initiated yesterday when Volkswagen announced that the suggested retail price on 1974 models would be raised by 14 percent.

Other European and Japanese car producers indicated that they too would raise prices on new-model cars, at least to the extent of covering higher costs deriving from tougher federal safety and emission standards.

For the West German car

maker, the top-ranking importer of automobiles into the United States, this marks the fourth time this year that prices have been raised.

Volkswagen said that the major cause of the new increase were rising production costs and the decline in the value of the dollar in relation to the German mark.

A spokesman stressed that the dollar had lost one-third of its purchasing power in Germany since the first of the year.

Although the company has not established new prices for its entire line, it released 1974 price tags on five models.

The price for the standard Beetle will go to \$2,625 from \$2,295; for the super Beetle to \$2,849 from \$2,499; for the Karmann Ghia coupé to \$3,475 from \$3,050; for the 412 two-door sedan to \$3,775 from \$3,299; for the 7-seater station wagon to \$4,350 from \$3,795.

By comparison, the suggested retail price for General Motors' Vega two-door sedan will be \$2,236.90 for the 1974 model, up \$150 from last year's model.

Ford's Pinto two-door sedan has a suggested retail tag of \$2,292, up from \$2,021 for the 1973 model year.

Since the first of the year, Volkswagen raised the price of its standard Beetle from \$2,069 to \$2,295, a 10.9 percent increase. VW repeatedly listed higher costs and the lower value of the dollar.

In making the announcement yesterday, VW said that the 1974 models would have a liberalized service and maintenance warranty that provided for free replacement for virtually all parts, including such wear-and-tear items as wiper blades, light bulbs and spark plugs, during the first year of ownership or the first 20,000 miles.

Other foreign companies that indicated higher prices for their 1974 models included Mercedes-Benz, Volvo, Fiat, British Leyland, Toyota, Datsun and Mazda.

Most companies cited higher costs due to stronger bumper and emission-control requirements, as well as the need to install safety belt-ignition interlock systems.

Sales Decline

INGLEWOOD CLIFFS, N.J., Oct. 3 (Reuters).—Volkswagen's U.S. sales for September totaled 33,209 vehicles, or 30.1 percent from September, 1972, sales of 41,561 vehicles, the company said today.

Sales for the first nine months of the year totaled 373,764, up 5.3 percent from last year's 355,085.

Factory Orders, Inventories Rise In U.S. in Month

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (AP).—New factory orders rose 0.5 percent in August after a one-month decline while inventory accumulation advanced more strongly, the Commerce Department said today.

Fresh orders for manufactured products increased \$411 million to a seasonally adjusted \$75.56 billion from a downward-revised \$75.15 billion in July, when bookings fell 0.3 percent.

Non-durable goods paced the increase in factory orders, rising a healthy 2.4 percent to an adjusted \$33.24 billion from \$32.46 billion in July, when such orders rose 0.3 percent.

Bookings for durable goods fell 0.5 percent for the month in a row, declining 0.9 percent to an adjusted \$42.32 billion from July's \$43.70 billion, when orders fell 0.7 percent.

Inventories of manufacturers rose 0.8 percent to an adjusted \$114.87 billion from \$113.81 billion in July.

Euro Is Worth...

Oct. 3, 1973

The Euro, the currency of the 12 European countries, is made up of 23.3 percent Deutsche marks, 23.3 percent French francs, 14.6 percent pounds sterling, 9.9 percent Italian lire, 8.2 percent Belgian francs, 2.7 percent Danish kroner, 1 percent Luxembourg francs and 1 percent Luxembourg francs. As calculated by the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, the Euro was today worth:

DM 1.17968 Belgian F. 47.41189
French F. 6.55938 Krone 7.32988
£ 0.83373 Irish £ 0.53373
Lire 761.59985 Lira F. 47.41189
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Glamours Dip Capacity Crunch Hits U.S. Industry

As Cyclical Stocks Gain

Du Pont a Standout In Chemical Group

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Oct. 3 (NYT).—Strength in cyclical issues and weakness in favorite glamour issues were featured in a New York Stock Exchange rally that kept rolling forward along a broad front today.

Once again, investors watched some crumbling in price among stocks with high price-earnings ratios that seemed to indicate an emerging new leadership in the market. Chemical, aluminum, cement and paper issues—until lately clustered among Wall Street's wallflowers—kept moving in the forefront of a recovery among cyclical stocks.

Du Pont, the world's largest chemical producer, climbed 4 1/8 points to 194 1/2. Monsanto rose 2 7/8, while Allied Chemical and American Cyanamid each gained 1 7/8.

The Dow Jones industrial average, helped considerably by Du Pont's performance, moved up 7 7/8 to 944.55, reaching its best level since early April and posting its tenth advance in the last 11 trading days.

International Business Machines, symbolizing the plight of the glamour stocks, fell 7 points to 248 1/2 and made the active list.

Du Pont, which sank below 100 during the 1970 bear market, sold today at its highest price in seven years. Wall Street analysts have been issuing bullish reports on prospects for chemical producers for some weeks now.

IBM, which traded as low as 247 1/4 today to mark its poorest price since 1971, has come down by nearly one-third from its record price of 365 1/4 set early this year. The stock has trended sharply downward for the last two and a half weeks, following an adverse anti-trust ruling in a suit brought by Telex Corp. As IBM weakened, virtually the entire glamour list began to show signs of selling pressure.

Weyerhaeuser, a strong feature, climbed 2 1/4 to 74 1/4 after a delayed opening. The company said its directors called a special shareholders meeting to consider a 3-for-1 stock split.

Prices advanced in active trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index rose 0.70 to 107.32.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3 (AP-DJ).—The United States faces a capacity crunch in many of its basic industries which is not likely to be eased much by either a lessening of demand or big increases this year and next in spending for plant and equipment.

Businessmen are concluding that shortages are going to be a way of life for years to come. "The growth of business over the next several years won't be determined by what you can sell but by what you can buy," says E.F. Andrews, a vice-president of Allegheny Ludlum Industries and chairman of business surveys for the National Association of Purchasing Management.

Cement, copper, aluminum and textiles are already in short supply.

Shortages Seen Likely for Years

Steelmakers have closed their order books for the rest of the year. Paper and chemicals are being rationed, and such plastics as polyvinyl chloride (PVC) are almost impossible to obtain.

According to the Federal Reserve Board, the nation's 12 basic materials industries operated in the second quarter at almost 96 percent of available capacity, the tightest squeeze on supplies in the 35 years the agency has been keeping such statistics. Preliminary figures for the third quarter indicate the rate today is even higher, a Fed economist says.

And no easing is in sight. In the first place, most business economists see only a slowdown in the rate of growth next year, not a recession. Thus, they expect no big drop in demand. Also, many shortages are worldwide, so some companies sell products at higher prices abroad and thereby aggravate shortages at home.

The companies in these basic industries are spending millions of dollars for new plant and equipment. But, with today's inflated dollar, that spending is buying only small boosts in plant capacity—and much of it is being used to replace obsolete or polluting plants.

In addition, much of the expansion that is taking place will not result in increased production until 1975 or 1976.

The inability to finance expansion is cited by company after company as the main cause of the capacity crunch. The financing problems, most companies say, are due to low profits and the high cost of borrowing.

Economists say the country has been slow to recognize the importance of its capacity crisis. Some economists are particularly concerned that despite record levels of industrial production, manufacturing employment of 19.8 million today stands 2.3 percent below what it was four years ago.

Caught Unprepared

What happened is that the rapid and simultaneous expansion of the economy at home and in most major foreign countries caught many industries unprepared. Industries like paper, aluminum and chemicals that had been plagued by overcapacity just a few years ago suddenly found they couldn't keep up with demand. But overcapacity during the 1969-70 recession undermined prices and profits and left a number of industries with little appetite for expansion.

The \$31.4 billion manufacturers spent on capital improvements last year did not match even in current dollars, the \$31.7 billion they spent in 1969. Although the Commerce Department is projecting a 10 percent jump this year to \$37.4 billion, and some economists are looking for a similarly large boost in 1974, the amount of actual capacity to be added is open to question.

Capital expenditures this year by the paper industry, for instance, will be 24 percent ahead of 1972. But "expenditures in capacity expansion will actually decrease," says a spokesman for the American Paper Institute, an industry trade group.

Oil Consumers Press Ahead With Project for Supply Pool

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, Oct. 3 (NYT).—Major oil-consuming nations are pressing negotiations for an agreement under which they would pool their petroleum supplies in order to deal with any emergencies in case of production disturbances.

High sources in the European Common Market reported that an accord may be signed by the end of November. More cautious American officials said only that they were "hopeful" that compromises would be found and that the talks so far were going well.

The negotiations began here on Sept. 11 shortly after President Nixon announced a crash program to try to make the United States independent of foreign sources of energy within five years.

The United States has been promoting the oil-sharing efforts to get what in effect would be an insurance policy guaranteeing oil for essential needs in the case of any foreign production crisis.

Libyan Dispute

The negotiations have coincided with a dispute touched off by Libya's 51 percent nationalization of the properties of major foreign oil companies, including conflicts over compensation. Libya has warned that if the major oil companies do not accept its terms, it will take over 100 percent of the assets.

Negotiators in Paris representing consumer countries are anxious to avoid giving the impression that their oil-pooling efforts represent collusion against the producers.

Yen Payments Sought

TOKYO, Oct. 3 (UPI).—Saudi Arabia has asked Japan to pay for its future oil imports in yen rather than dollars, oil industry sources said today. The Saudi Arabian request follows a similar one by Abu Dhabi. Since World War II, Japan has paid for oil imports in dollars.

Payment in huge sums of yen for Middle East oil would make the yen an international currency, similar to the German mark or the Swiss franc, the sources said.

Minister of International Trade and Industry Yasuhiro Nakasone said today Japan would give "forward-looking consideration" to the request of the Arab countries.

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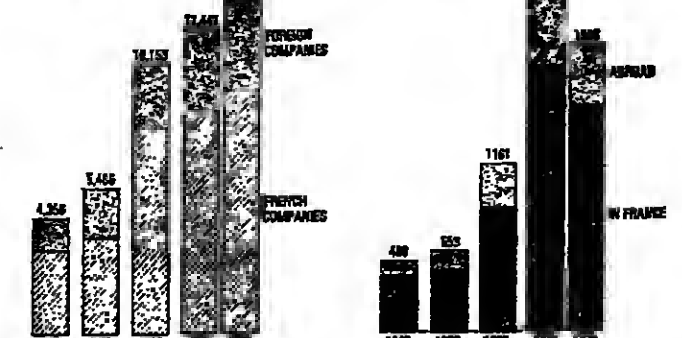
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- 118,000 people throughout the world

1 The Rhône-Poulenc Group in 1972 (consolidated figures in thousands of francs)

Turnover	12,505,743
Cash-flow	1,426,260
Total consolidated net profit	284,600
Investments	1,992,951

CONSOLIDATED SALES OF THE GROUP in millions of francs

1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
1,350	1,450	1,550	1,650	1,750



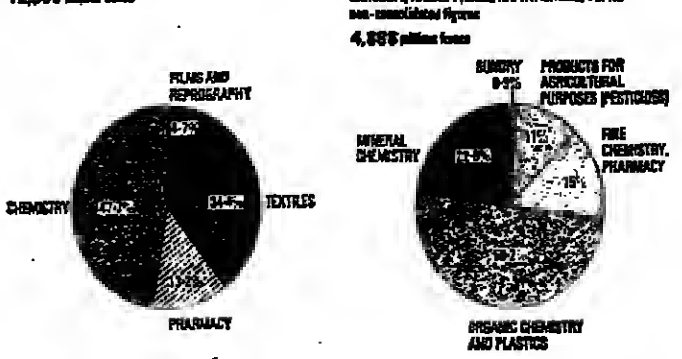
Once again, 1972 was a year of transition for Rhône-Poulenc, during which, despite the fact that the international economic situation was still average, the Group continued its exceptional investment effort undertaken in 1971.

II Activities according to the various sectors of the Rhône-Poulenc Group in 1972

4 main sectors: textiles, pharmaceuticals, films and reprography, represent three diversification channels for chemical, organic and mineral productions.

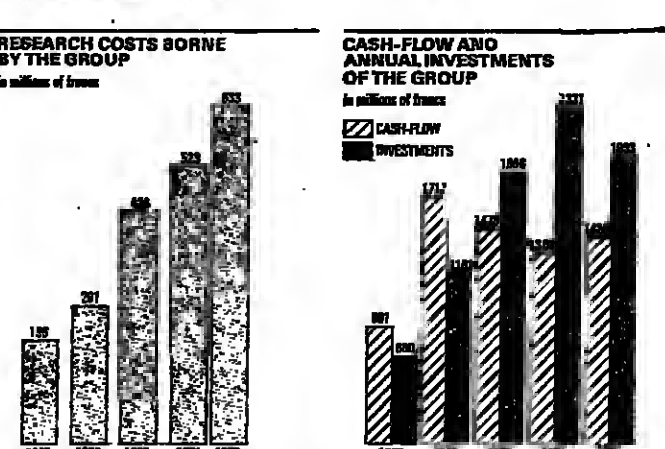
SALES OF THE GROUP BY SECTORS—1972

12,506 million francs	
TEXTILES	2,500
PHARMACEUTICALS	2,500
FILMS AND REPROGRAPHY	2,500
MINERAL INDUSTRIES	2,500



One of the outstanding facts of the year was that the activity in the chemical sector increased by over 11%, a progression which compares favourably with that of the whole of French chemistry (9.9%) as well as with the achievements in European chemistry.

Research costs 632,845
Balance-sheet total 17,026,553
Own capital (net position) 6,167,703

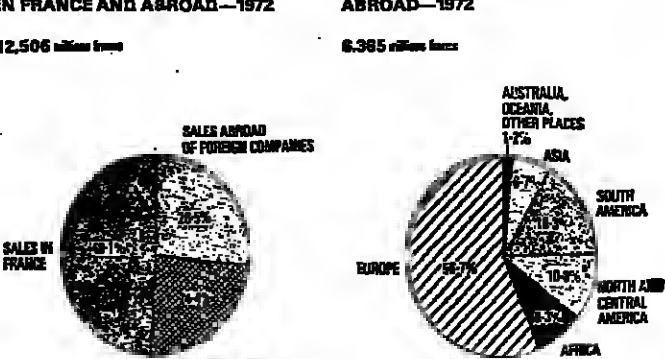


With a total of 12.5 billion francs, the consolidated sales showed a progress of 9.31% as against 9% for the previous year, which rate should be considered by taking into account the stability, indeed, the drop in the price of many products.

III Rhône-Poulenc: an international Group

SALES OF THE GROUP IN FRANCE AND ABROAD—1972

12,506 million francs	
FRANCE	10,000
ABROAD	2,500



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France Drops Hard Line on Role of Gold

iscard Says Policy Checks Demonetization

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Oct. 3 (NYT).—France has abandoned its hard-line policy on the role of gold should it in international monetary talks and indicated it will accept less than a key function in an interview with Le Monde.

Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, who said neither he nor President Georges Pompidou ever thought "that gold could be the ultimate aim of the monetary reform (currently under discussion) or the center of the new system."

This represents a sharp about-face from the position expressed July, in an interview with the New York Times, when Mr. Giscard said that "there is doubt that gold will continue to play a significant part" in the new system.

It is not in France's interest, he said, to cling to the idea of the gold dollar... our position is to accept the progressive demonetization of gold," he said today.

End of De Gaulle Line

The only explanation he offered for abandoning the policy set by his father-in-law, Charles de Gaulle, was: "Just as you couldn't conduct foreign policy inspired by 1949 considerations—without provoking worldwide laughter—so you can't today, in a fundamentally different situation, hold the same monetary reasoning as in 1949 when the now abandoned Bretton Woods monetary system was created."

This does not mean that gold will have no role to play in international bank transactions, however. The minister said that France and other countries will continue to use the yellow metal to settle international debts. But the price of gold will be set by a free market.

Hence, one can no longer use it as an abstract value to determine the value of currencies," he said.

Discord With U.S.

In another critical point, however, he indicated that France, well as other countries, and the United States are still apart in point of view on whether to use the reformed system must be applied to other assets, or other central banks would have the option of amassing foreign currency—notably dollars.

"We support the theory that dollar settlement must be obligatory," Mr. Giscard said. "At present, there is actually no point among countries with the sole exception of the United States," he said.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing noted at the United States is talking about convertibility into assets other than gold—such as special drawing rights, the so-called "paper gold" created by the International Monetary Fund.

He said that France considers the option of cashing their dollars for gold.

Ambiguous on SDRs

The finance minister was ambiguous about the role special drawing rights will play. At one point he said they will be "a key element" of the new system, but later, in response to a question of how currencies will be defined, he said that "there will be no other" in other words, a dollar will be worth as many deutsche marks, French francs, etc., while the mark will be worth as many dollars, French francs, etc.

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1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 278: 1039-1044.

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PEANUTS



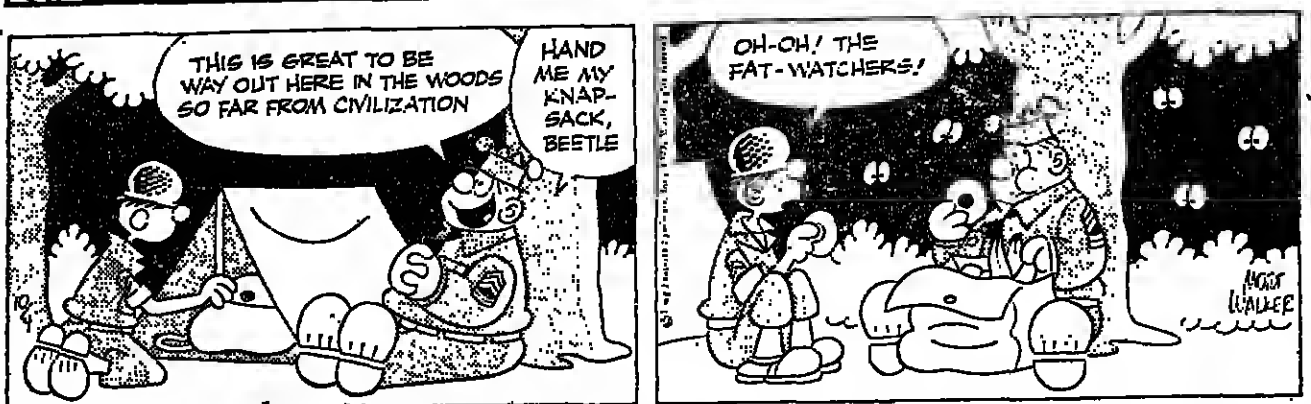
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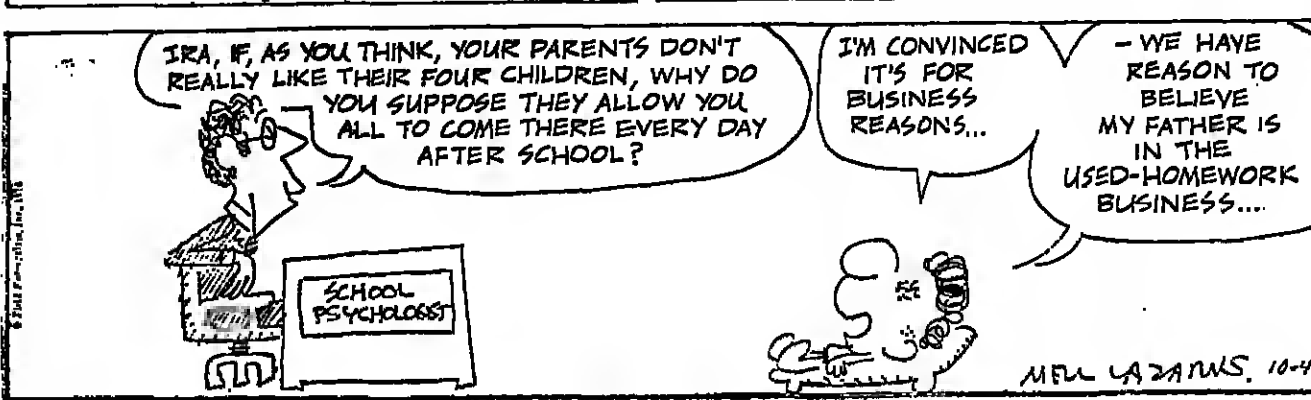
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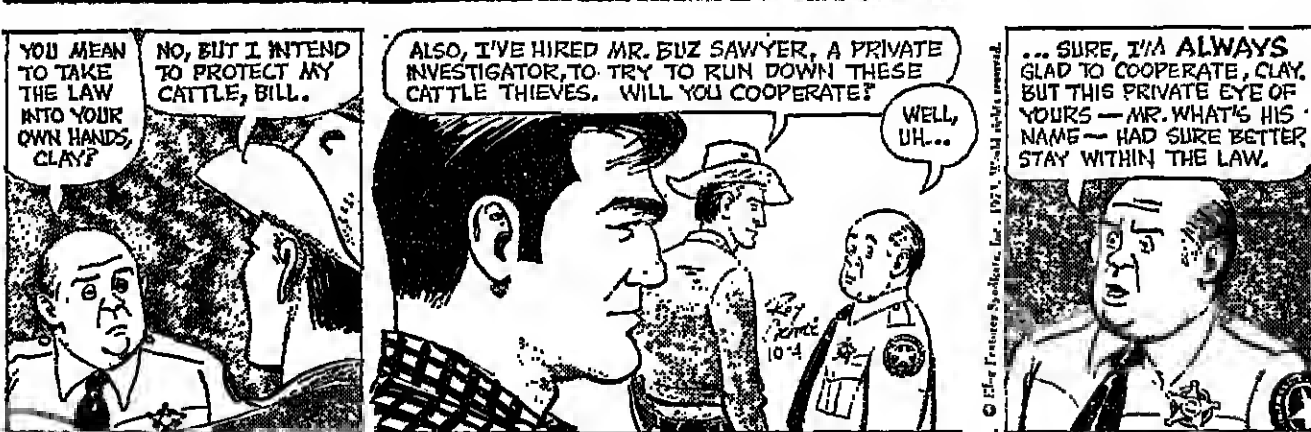
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BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



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POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

A player who selects the ace of his partner's suit as the opening lead has usually made a sensible move. But other considerations may come into play when the deal is freakish.

The diagrammed deal was a battle between the clubs in the North-South hands and the spades in the East-West hands. If West reached six spades, he had no trouble if North led his partner's club suit, but he was defeated if North selected the diamond ace—or indeed any diamond. But if East was the declarer in six spades, a more likely event, the slam was unbeatable.

When North opened the bidding with one diamond, he had no idea that his side would be called on to sacrifice against a slam. In the diagrammed auction, East made a weak jump overall of two spades, and South had a problem.

NORTH
♠ 3
♥ K13
♦ A9432
♣ AQ10

WEST
♠ AK194
♥ A8654
♦ 865
♣ —

EAST
♠ Q108765
♥ —
♦ K107
♣ 52

SOUTH
♠ —
♥ 10972
♦ KJ987643
♣ —

Neither side was vulnerable.

The bidding:
North East South West
1♦ 2♠ 3♠ 4♠
Pass Pass Pass Dbl.
Pass Pass Pass
West led the heart ace.

The pre-emptive jump to five clubs was rather better than a misleading bid of three clubs or a cowardly pass.

West then took a gamble with six spades without having any idea who could make what. He expected one of his opponents to be void in spades, so he was not prepared to defend six clubs.

North was tempted to double, since he held considerable high-card strength, but he judged correctly that West must be void in clubs. He passed, leaving the final decision to South, who carried on to seven clubs. This was the winning action, since six spades was due to be played by East and was unbeatable.

West doubled comfortably, and made the right lead for the wrong reason—the heart ace. He avoided the spade lead because he expected a ruff. There was no ruff in spades, but he had now conserved a spade entry to his hand. When the heart queen fell from East, he continued a heart for a ruff. A spade return from East then allowed a second heart ruff to give the defense 700 points.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

SILAR	RARIO	HITS
PIUNE	ELUDE	OGRE
ALITA	PLAINS	MOIT
TITIKET	CLERIS	—
BIEAM	RIOU	—
AGLIANT	DETESTIS	—
DULLIS	MOVIES	FARE
ASTIL	CLANCE	MOUDR
RITIA	RURIES	HOONR
MOICANCE	WINTRY	—
—	—	—
CHONSE	SEQUENTIAL	—
BORE	SURGE	FILEA
GLAYS	SITETIS	SYNE

DENNIS THE MENACE



"I STILL CAN'T BELIEVE IT, DAD. THAT'S THE FIRST TIME JOEY EVER STRUCK OUT ANYBODY IN HIS WHOLE LIFE!"

JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Find the SURPRISE ANSWER here

BOOKS

THE RIVERSIDE VILLAS MURDER
By Kingsley Amis. 224 pp. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich. \$6.95

MAIGRET AND THE BUM
By Georges Simenon. Translated by Jean Stewart. 149 pp. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich. \$5.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

KINGSLEY Amis's last book, "Girl, 30," was one of the wildest novels I've read in years. And it wasn't merely witty; it was only one of its several virtues. Yet I find "The Riverside Villas Murder," which is supposed to be an entertaining suspense novel, neither of these things. It's slow, mildly boring, improbable and mechanically tricked-out. Good British suspense novels usually have a kind of holiday feeling about them; you know you're away in some unceremonious place for a change from what you were doing before. But "The Riverside Villas Murder" has just the opposite feeling: it is a sweatshop effort. Mr. Amis is applying his craft with a diligence that would bring a protest from a steamfitters' union. You can hear him thinking his way through more or less artificial convolutions, summing up in every turn at least 20 years of assiduous reading in the form. In its felt effect, the book is just the opposite of Picasso's dictum: "I do not seek, I find."

The action is placed somewhere between World War I and World War II, for no other reason, I suspect, than that the author felt like warming over his own youth and bringing in, rather tremulously, some of the minutiae of that time. We are coyly lectured, for example, on the dance bands of the period, and what is even worse, on its adolescent mores, for the hero of the book is 14 years old. The movement of the plot is a highly self-conscious parallel development of two themes: a boy's sexual awakening and the solution of a murder. This labored piece of counterpoint is about as uninspiring as Glenn Miller's arrangement of "Tuxedo Junction."

There is a barely supraliminal interest in revising the landscape of the first date and the boy trying to press the girl to his chest or thigh at a dance. It just falls short, in dullness, of "the sexual revolution." In fact, these two phenomena are kissing cousins, separated only by a generation gap. Captain Furneaux, the boy's father, is almost as classically stylized as if he had been conceived by an immigrant Jew writing a screen play in Hollywood in the 30's. Colonel Mantons' "elegant" affection of boredom with the ordinary approach to detection, or anything else for that matter, misses by a country mile. And making him homosexual doesn't salvage him.

As the critic William Barrett once said of James Joyce, though he could imitate almost any style, he could not write a "popular" novel because his sense of irony would interfere. I think that Mr. Amis, too, may be haunted or hampered by his sense of irony. It strains at the leash, and he doesn't seem to know, as some British suspense writers do, how to curb it to his purpose. In respect to setting aside his natural style and attempting to write a "ingenious" mystery, Mr. Amis has thrown his talent off balance. As T.S. Eliot said of the poet, he is conscious when he should be unconscious, and he is conscious when he should be unconscious. I never got the feeling, as I do reading Kenneth Giles, Edmund Crispin or P.D. Dickinson, that Mr. Amis was having a wonderful time writing "The Riverside Villas Murder."

It's a ghastly day when not only two good writers disappoint you, but I must dutifully repeat that Georges Simenon has a set of very good tables, either "Maigret and the Bum." His take begins on the very first page: it is fine weather instead of raining, and Maigret is catching his usual cold, but feeling 30 years younger. We do want our venerable Superintendant to feel 30 years younger. We want him laconic, ironic, a grunted, clearing up yet another instance of illegal passion, because he cannot clear his sludge. We want to join him in a little bistro in the neighborhood of a crime. We would like to walk with him and smoke his pipe as the solution of the crime lies. Each of us who has been in France should, somewhere, through the book, resolve to go back over there before it changes beyond all recognition. Maigret ought to be built into a la maison. Human nature, beset with garlic and a full-bodied bottle of red. But in "Maigret and the Bum," the Superintendent's bulky, overcoated presence doesn't close in on the reader like a shadow between him and the light, leaving him nothing to retreat but into his guilt.

The moment of truth comes with a symptomatic complication. An uninterested man intrudes an uninteresting circumstance, on the far side, Simenon-Maigret ritual. Motion, the long-winded genius the French, is short-changed. This is only a "crass" murder brought on by greed, illuminating nothing but the oblique. Perhaps it is significant that a murderer is not a Frenchman. Maigret should stick to his is. If this goes on, before you say "la gaudie" he'll be drinkin' martinis.

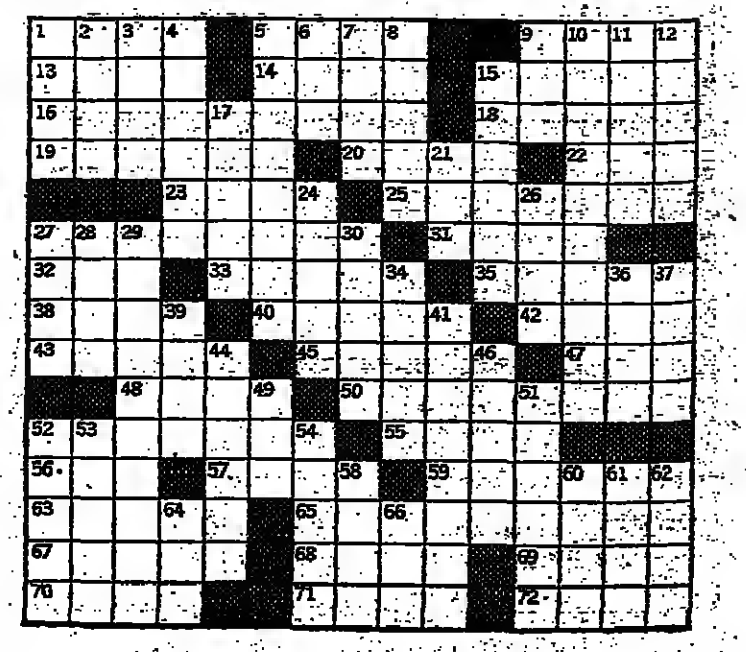
It would be nice if we could bring Mr. Amis and Mr. Simenon together and have them compare notes on each other's books. Imagining such a conversation is more fun than the two novels put together.

Mr. Broyard is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

CROSSWORD

By Will Wen

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|
| ACROSS | 55 London gallery | 12 Chemical compound |
| 1 Unruffled | 56 Celebrated | 15 Torn |
| 5 Small portions | 57 Sleep or snap | 17 Conars |
| 9 Sword | 58 Jack and Minnie | 21 Touring aid |
| 13 Form of Athena | 63 Paragon | 24 Conduit |
| 14 Leave out | 65 Illumination in a song | 26 Zeno's home |
| 15 Iranian coins | 67 Nash forte | 27 Whale groupings |
| 16 Wood-smoothing | 68 Constantly | 28 Brush (review) |
| 18 Data fed to computers | 69 Hostess Maxwell | 29 Writing materials |
| 19 Piece of china | 70 Gaelic | 30 Summarize |
| 20 Sloping way | 71 Seven | 34 Gold coin of Europe |
| 22 Dutch commune | 72 One of a pool's ends | 36 Beget |
| 23 You love: Lat. | | 37 Warty creature |
| 25 Wall walker | | 38 Weird |
| 27 Explosive substance | | 41 Decorates again |
| 31 Fur | 1 Play group | 44 Wander |
| 32 Overseas address | 2 Wings | 46 Restrain |
| 33 Did fancywork | 3 Songstress | 48 Miss West |
| 35 Believer | 4 Reckless | 51 Enlarged |
| 38 Particle | 5 Write a theme | 52 Impair |
| 40 Happen again | 6 Electrical unit | 53 Jockey |
| 42 Exchange premium | 7 Braubaus output | 54 Neck parts |
| 43 Coiff | 8 Shoulder-bag | 58 Rub |
| 45 Dashed | part | 60 Character |
| 47 Time division | 9 German article | 61 Forfeiter |
| 48 Baby carriage | 10 Formidable | 62 Dress fastener |
| 50 Acid dye | weakling | 64 Enzyme: Suffix |
| 52 Hauler of goods | 11 Escape | 66 Shade of green |



At IOC Congress

Olympic Criticism, Reforms Stream In

ARNA, Bulgaria, Oct. 3 (AP)—The International Olympic Committee today suggested reforms to the Olympic Games and a new set of amateurism rules, and a plan to stage the Games over a 10-year period.

Peri said that the 28 federations associated with the Olympics are unanimous in wanting the Olympic rule of eligibility to be revised as follows:

"Any candidate for admission to the Olympic Games must be an amateur, and must be a member of the International Federation of the Olympic sport in which he competes."

Peri said that the suggestion for the Olympic Congress on that day.

AAU Is Seen Ready to Restore

Jim Thorpe's Olympic Medals

DES MOINES, Iowa, Oct. 3 (UPI)—An Amateur Athletic Union spokesman predicts that all medals, records and honors stripped from the late Indian athlete Jim Thorpe will be restored this week.

Larry Hanabanan, of Des Moines, president of the Iowa Athletic Union, said there is a "general feeling" among AAU officials that Mr. Thorpe was wronged when he was stripped of his medals and Olympic awards won at Stockholm.

Thorpe, the all-American football player for the Carlisle Indians early in the century, went on to star in several Olympic events and eventually played major league baseball.

"There is a general feeling that the AAU convention at Yellowknife will be successful in getting Jim reinstated and getting those medals restored."

IOC Is Asked to Admit China to Games and Drop Taiwan

ARNA, Bulgaria, Oct. 3 (AP)—The International Olympic Committee today asked sports officials to agree on admitting China to the Games.

The committee said that its Chinese should be brought back to the Olympics to the exclusion of Taiwan.

Then Englishman Charles Palmer, president of the International Judo Federation, wrote to the IOC and declared that he would not "listen to propaganda."

He said that about 20 of the 26 international sports federations associated with the Olympics are agreed on admitting China to the Games, but not if it means expelling Taiwan.

The IOC, which goes into session Friday after the end of the congress, is certain to discuss the China problem.

China is affiliated to only one international federation controlling an Olympic sport, that of ice hockey. It has applied for affiliation to four more, in each case a federation to which Taiwan has no ties.

If China affiliates to five of the Olympic-recognized federations, it is entitled to form a national Olympic committee and can negotiate with the IOC.

pleasure without having received any remuneration whatsoever for his participation.

"This means of existence may neither come from nor depend upon income he might receive from sport."

Peri said that each federation should draw up its own rules of amateurism, according to its sport. On the basis of these, he said, the International Olympic Committee would decide which sports were acceptable to the Games.

Omit Present Points

The amended rule, as suggested by Peri, would omit all reference to financial compensation for loss of income through training, training time allowed, scholarships, prizes and expenses, all points covered in Rule 28 of the present Olympic code.

Peri said that a majority of the federations favored spreading the Olympics over a wider area. The Olympics could be awarded to one city which would, through its national Olympic committee, nominate other towns in the region for staging some events. Part of the program could be held in a neighborhood.

That would mean smaller Olympic villages, less expense for the main organizing city, more opportunity for people in the area to see the events.

Peri said that the federations opposed other ideas for combating "doping" in the Olympics, such as fewer sports, limiting competitors to two per country, continental eliminations or separating team and indoor sports into separate games.

Each federation has varying views on opening and medal ceremonies, flags and national anthems, Peri reported.

"They hope, however, that the opening ceremony will be professional, as it tends too much to become a fashion and prestige parade for certain countries," he said.

Immediately Opposed

Since the congress opened Monday, the federations have put forward a stream of ideas for future Olympics. Many of them have been opposed immediately by IOC members, and that happened again today.

Will Daume of West Germany,

an IOC vice-president, said that he is completely against the idea of spreading the Olympics over a region.

"I am convinced that the Games must be held at the same place and the same time," Daume said. "After all, the character of the Olympic Games is that, by nature, they are like a festival."

Daume, who was chairman of the organizing committee for the 1972 Munich Games, said that new facilities provided for Olympics in Munich and Kiel were worth a billion marks more than money spent on the Games by the public sector.

"The real Olympic winners are the Olympic cities," he said. Daume also called for women members on the previously all-male IOC.

"It seems to me the Olympic movement has become not only sterile but blind," Daume said.

Winter Proposals

Marc Hodier, Swiss president of the International Ski Federation, defended the Winter Games and made these proposals:

• Entrusting the Winter Games to one city, but spreading events over resorts "within reasonable proximity."

• Repeating games in cities which already have the facilities, such as Innsbruck, which had the 1964 games and repeats in 1976.

• Cutting costs with measures such as bobsleds and luges using the same run.

• Deciding three Olympiads ahead on continent and subsequent to save cities unnecessary costs of presenting a bid.

• Formation of a special IOC committee for the Winter Games, including members of the winter sports federations, to help choose locations.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 3 (AP)—

Manager Earl Weaver of the Baltimore Orioles hailed out an old baseball inside yesterday to describe the upcoming American League playoffs with the Oakland A's, then proceeded to downgrade some of its significance.

"Pitching will be 90 percent of it," he said. "But the way we've been swinging the bat, we're capable of scoring four or five runs off any pitcher."

"If we can do that, and our pitchers can keep them in the park, we'll be in good shape."

Oakland hit Baltimore pitchers for 14 home runs during the season, and beat the Orioles seven times, against five losses. The Orioles had 37 homers, eight off Jim (Catfish) Hunter.

Baltimore's pitching staff topped the league with an earned-run average of 3.08, and the A's were next at 3.29.

"Oakland has a fine staff," said Baltimore's pitching coach, George Bamberger, "but ours has given up less runs, hits and walks. So we must have done a better job."

"With the two best staffs in the league facing each other, it should be a great series. I don't think anyone is going to win three straight."



United Press International.

READY TO OPEN—Mets' Tom Seaver will pitch the first game of the playoffs against Cincinnati on Saturday.

Mets to Use Seaver First

NEW YORK, Oct. 3 (UPI)—Tom Seaver will pitch the opening National League playoff game for the New York Mets against the Cincinnati Reds Saturday, club officials said today.

The Mets right-hander, whose status for the opener had been in doubt because of a sore right shoulder, showed up at Shea Stadium today and was examined by Dr. Peter Lamotte, who pronounced him fit.

Seaver threw lightly during the Mets' morning workout and was not expected to throw again until Saturday.

Seaver, who had a 19-10 season record, made three starts against the Reds this season, losing twice. There had been speculation that left-hander Jon Matlack would open the playoffs if Seaver's arm needed extra rest.

Pirates Fire Wright

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 3 (UPI)—The Pittsburgh Pirates, denied the National League East title largely because of poor pitching, fired pitching coach Mel Wright yesterday and said that manager Danny Murtaugh would announce his replacement and perhaps other coaching changes later.

"Pitching will be 90 percent of it," he said. "But the way we've been swinging the bat, we're capable of scoring four or five runs off any pitcher."

"If we can do that, and our pitchers can keep them in the park, we'll be in good shape."

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"With the two best staffs in the league facing each other, it should be a great series. I don't think anyone is going to win three straight."

Milan Beats Zagreb

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia, Oct. 3 (AP)—Italy's Milan A.C. holder of the European Cup of Cup-Winners, defeated Dinamo of

Dahlia's Trainer Says

Horse Will Enter Arc

PARIS, Oct. 3 (Reuters)—The highly favored French filly Dahlia, expected to be scratched, will run in the Arc de Triomphe race on Sunday, the horse's trainer said today.

"I'm sure she will run," trainer Maurice Zilber said after the horse was put through a test run at nearby Chantilly this morning. Dahlia pulled muscles in a hind leg during the Prix Vermeille Sept. 23, and it was thought that she would not run again this year.

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At Paris Suburb

U.S. Golf Pros Present Rare Sight for French

By Bernard Kirsch

SAINT-NOM-LE-BRETECHE, France, Oct. 3 (UPI)—The sight was as rare as a glass of milk on a Frenchman's table or a public golf course in France.

Arnold Palmer, Johnny Miller, Tommy Aaron and Charles Coody were practicing their money swings on a golf course in France and French golf fans found the right angle, took careful aim and recorded all in their cameras.

This week will be their only chance this year to see what the sport is really all about, for golf in France is still a sometime thing.

The Americans, along with two Europeans and two South Africans, are here for the fourth annual Lannome Trophy invitation event, which opens tomorrow and closes Sunday at the private course here, about 15 miles outside Paris.

Each golfer has been supplied with a limousine and chauffeur; they are set up, along with their wives, in about \$80-a-day hotel rooms, and wined—except for milk-drinkers Miller and Aaron—and dined in three-star restaurants. Besides the extras, first prize in the \$40,000 event is \$17,000, eighth prize is \$1,000 and there is the appearance money for the elite. The tournament costs about \$150,000 to run.

All the fineries have been set up by the European Golf Tour, which is the Association for the Promotion of Golf. The success of the four-year promotion has been hard to measure but soon, and finally, France will be digging its first public 18 holes. The municipal course will be in the Paris suburbs, between Melun

and Senart Forest; it is scheduled for completion in about two years and may help to throw open golf in France to more than just the rich.

Pro golfers in France, and throughout Europe, also have been given new chances for new wealth with a new series of well-sponsored tours on the Continent. The No. 1 circuit is still the United States, with its multi-million-dollar golf tour, which starts in January and ends in December. There are lulls, and October is a fine time to run away for a vacation.

Miller and his wife saw the Louvre for the first time yesterday. Aaron, the defending champion, and Palmer, the winner here two years ago, already have seen the sights. Coody just arrived today and has doubts about sightseeing excursions with his chauffeur.

"Will you, please, tell the driver to go a little slower," he asked a tournament official when he arrived at the course, a bit shaken up.

Coody, as soon as he left the United States, became a fast money-winner. He was on the U.S. team which won the Ryder Cup in Scotland last month, and he recently has won two tournaments in Britain. They were his first big-money victories since he won the 1971 Masters.

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Pro golfers in France, and throughout Europe, also have been given new chances for new wealth with a new series of well-sponsored tours on the Continent. The No. 1 circuit is still the United States, with its multi-million-dollar golf tour, which starts in January and ends in December. There are lulls, and October is a fine time to run away for a vacation.

Miller and his wife saw the Louvre for the first time yesterday. Aaron, the defending champion, and Palmer, the winner here two years ago, already have seen the sights. Coody just arrived today and has doubts about sightseeing excursions with his chauffeur.

"Will you, please, tell the driver to go a little slower," he asked a tournament official when he arrived at the course, a bit shaken up.

Coody, as soon as he left the United States, became a fast money-winner. He was on the U.S. team which won the Ryder Cup in Scotland last month, and he recently has won two tournaments in Britain. They were his first big-money victories since he won the 1971 Masters.

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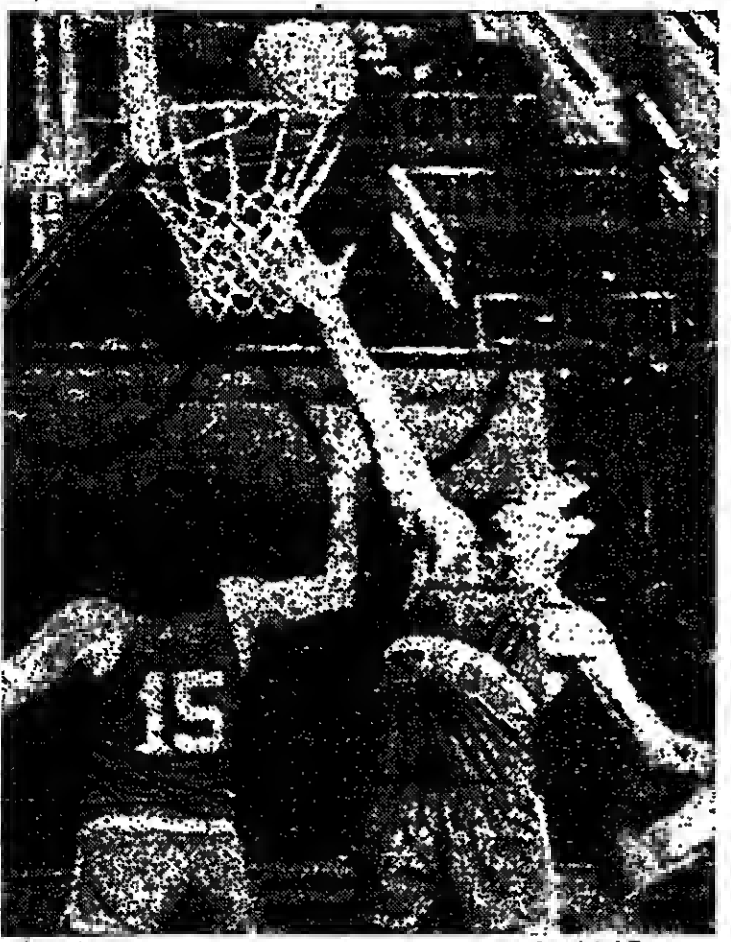
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Associated Press.

HIGH-HANDED—Bulgaria's Paolo Romanowski, at right, scores against Italy during European Basketball Championships in Barcelona, Spain. Italy triumphed, 69-58.

Toasting Angela Lansbury



President Bourgoin
... "political gen

"That's correct. You have the question of the President being forced to give up his tapes, and you have the question of whether a vice-president can be indicted for a crime before he's impeached. In the past, the Time Machine has only given us one constitutional crisis every 30 years."

* * *

"Maybe someone has speeded up the machine," I suggested.

"That's a possibility," Ratameyer said. "It might explain the rate of inflation. We know that we must expect a certain amount of inflation every year, but what's been happening in the last six months is ridiculous. Only a Time Machine that's gone completely berserk could allow prices to increase at the rate they have."

"Do you think the Democrats have been messing with the Time Machine to make Nixon look bad?"

* * *

"I doubt it," said Ratameyer. "They're just as much victims of it as the Republicans. Here they have the greatest political scandal in the history of the nation, and they don't even know what to do with it. Anyone who could fix a Time Machine would be bright enough to have a plan."

"I must admit your theory has some validity."

"The Time Machine is not only

"That in itself is a constitutional crisis," I said.

* * *

"We're gone to the moo, but we can't beat our homes. And the higher the standard of living gets in this country, the more

To Be Shown in April
PARIS, Oct. 3 (AP).—The Louvre Museum announced yesterday that it plans to start displaying next April the Pablo Picasso collections of painting of other artists.

About 40 works were left to France by Picasso with the proviso that they be shown in one room at the Louvre.

"That in itself is a constitutional crisis," I said.

"We've gone to the moon, but we can't heat our homes. And the standard of living gets in this country, the more chance you have of choking to death."

"What can we do?"

"Someone has got to get to the Time Machine and repair it. We've got to put it back in working order before it gets to all of us."

"But who could do it?" I asked.

"It's really a job for Superman."

"Why not?"

"I called him," said Ratsmeyer, "but he told me he doesn't make house calls."

LONDON (HIT)—It's a pleasure to report that the Toast of London is the extremely nice, talented and utterly deserving Miss Lansbury, who has quite recently knocked 'em dead since she opened here last spring in the American musical, "Gypsy." There was a 15-minute opening night standing ovation, cries of Welcome Back from the gallery and a definitive summary in the Daily Mail: "The West End musical stage belongs to only one woman from this very night."

Of course already knows what it's like to be a Toast, having knocked Broadway for a loop in another musical, "Mame," in 1966. "But that," she says, "is a different ballgame."

"The city of New York supports a hit marvelously—the stores, the cabs, the restaurants. I think one isn't really the Toast of London, you settle down and act in the American way. I haven't even got a table at a restaurant. 'Lansbury,' they say. 'How do you spell it?'"

In London, Miss Lansbury and her producer husband, Peter Shaw, and two of their three children have settled down in a house in placid Knightsbridge Square: there are marginals on the window ledge, milk bottles on a neighbor's stoop, and, outside under the trees, a tennis court where the Shaws' son, Anthony, can collect when he isn't coaching the "Gypsies" back to back.

Miss Lansbury in slacks and a loose shirt, pours morning coffee and talks quietly and lucidly about her work.

there is a part I'll play that will be the big movie role for me, a real blockbuster."

A recent evening at London's National Film Theatre, compered by Rex Reed, gave an idea of the variety of film roles Angela Lansbury has played (she is in the process of diligently relearning her characters' names so she can understand what film buffs are talking about): If no one else forgot her polka-dogger in "Yellow Fingers" she was the sinister "Yellow Dorian Gray" or her terrifying portrait of the mother (!) of Laurence Harvey in "The Manchurian Candidate." She has also made a Randolph Scott Western, played Elizabeth Taylor's sister in "National Velvet" and was Victor Mature's fiancée in "Samson and Delilah."

"I was about to be the bride of Samson until Hedy Lamar bumped off at the horizon," she says. "I got thrown out at my own wedding, plucked to a pillar."

"It made a great impact, the realism with it. People wrote to ask if it hurt. This wasn't Peckinpah time—it was De Mille, done with finesse and no blood."

Granddaughter of the beloved Labor party leader George Lansbury, Angela was raised in London where her mother had been Sir Gerald du Maurier's leading lady. As a small child she of course loved the tinsel of the theater, but then World War II came and she was sent as a child evacuee to the United States. Even then she knew how good it was to work for a living, and she began to look on acting as

A Star

Her career has had enormous range as Londoners know—like doing the marvellous rouser "Gypsy" that starred Ethel Merman on Broadway. Miss Lansbury played here with Dame Peggy Ashcroft in Edward Albee's sombre "All Over"—but oddly enough Miss Lansbury says that it is only with "Mame" and "Gypsy" that she has become a star.

"I never became a big star in movies," she says. "Mame" saved me. I would have become a second string character actress. I never had a driving show business ambition, that's why 'Mame' was so important, it made me able to embody feelings I had about myself. I had this jangling feeling in the back of my head that I could do a musical. I *knew* I could do it, which is odd because I'm an awful stick in the mud."

But Miss Lansbury is not disappointed that she is not a movie singing star.

"I was boringly mature and dull about myself," she says. "I never played a teenager. I had to work. I was plugging away, was going to school to become an actress, not a star."

After studying at the alarmingly-named Pagan School of Acting in New York, Angela went to Hollywood. "I was a character actress at 17," she says. She tested for the role of the slutish maid Nancy in "Gaslight" but was turned down as too young. "I got an MGM contract, but the other young girls were June Allyson, Gloria De Haven, Cyd Charisse. "I wished I was like all those other girls in a way," Miss Lansbury says, "but I was so busy playing a variety of roles that time passed."

Having turned her down for "Gaslight," director George Cukor then changed his mind: There was something about that pretty 19th-century face and that not-much-over-the-hill charm that he could use. "Cukor was extraordinary," Miss Lansbury says. "He was a real genius."

bury says. "He knew what I could do as an actress and he cashed in on it like a gangbuster. And if he hadn't, I wouldn't have got off the ground."

Miss Lansbury is the first to point out that it's been nearly four years since she's made a film. She would like to bring to her film roles the audience empathy she gets on the stage, just as she brought to her stage roles the acting techniques she learned from the camera.

"It simply isn't true that the technique for stage and screen is different," she says. "It is a question of focus. The most successful acting is focusing the attention of the audience where you want it, to set the stage with a sort of focus, to gather them in without their knowing it."

When she leaves the London production of "Gypsy" in next month, Miss Lansbury will tour with the show, starting in Toronto in the spring, settling for a spell in Los Angeles and ending with ten weeks on Broadway.

After that, perhaps the film role she deserves, or perhaps the vacation she also deserves. Miss Lansbury and family live in Ireland. They moved there after their Malibu house burned to the ground.

"When something like that happens you never realize how you feel," Miss Lansbury says. "It's as if the entire essence of a life were removed. You can't say I'll start again. At any rate, it catapulted me out of California, and for many reasons I was glad to leave."

The Georgian house in Ireland is a tantalizing hour and a half by airplane from London, but Angela Lansbury cannot risk being fogged in while she's working. "It is a certainty," she says, "that I feel much more comfortable in Ireland. There is like a shining white house, waiting to be unlocked."

colonialism, but he is also perhaps a great poet.

"I have decided that these poetry contests will be renewed every 10 years. I will meet you again in 1983 for my 100th birthday, after for my 90th birthday and then, why not, for my 100th birthday."

French film actor Pierre Clementi, who spent 17 months in a Rome jail on a drugs conviction, has been declared out guilty by the Italian supreme court. Clementi was released last December when an appeals court overturned a lower court decision finding him guilty of drug possession. The supreme court ruling Tuesday confirmed the appeal decision but upheld the conviction of Italian painter Anna Maria Landicella, in whose apartment Clementi was arrested. She was sentenced to two years and lost an appeal last December.

John Lombino, 20, of Los Angeles, who set the world record in freestyle cheese eating two years ago, said Tuesday that he will assault the spaghetti-eating record. "I feel extremely confident that I can eat at least 4.3 pounds of spaghetti within one hour," he said, challenging the current record holder, Tom Cresti of San Diego (2.1 pounds in two hours), to an eat-off Friday.

invitation to make the
monetary opening moves with
in the first Philippine inter-
national tennis tournament.
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nine international grandings
among them Bengt Larss
Denmark, Florin Gheorgh
Romania and Lamborn
of the United States. Pl
first met Marcos in 1967 wh
was in the Philippines for
"Beat Bobby Fischer" che
ries.

* * *

A Salt Lake City business
has filed a \$2.5-million de
suit in a Los Angeles court
ing he was beaten by Si
Sinatra and two of his asso
Frank J. Weinstein, 35, say
he was assaulted by Sin
restaurant Jilly Elmo and
Arvenitas at the Trunked
Falm Springs, Calif., on Ma
and also named the two
defendants Weinstein, 35, a
and his wife very in a
cocktail lounge of the Tidi
When his wife went to the
room, a man from Sinatra's
according to Weinstein, t
him to leave. He said the
refused to do so and went a
men's room, where he was
edly beaten by Sinatra and
companions. In his suit, W
stock charges the two men
and the police. Weinstein
phoned the police. Weinstein
filed an assault and battery
plaint against Sinatra and
companions last June but
had refused to press charges

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